R. R. R.

rrhœa, Dysentery,
Cholera Morbus,
Inflammation
Cured at Prevented by
dway's Ready Relief.
mmatism, Neuralgia,
Diphtheria, Influenza,
Sore Throat, Asthma,
Difficult Breathing
Relieved in a Few Minutes by
dway's Ready Relief

WEL COMPLAINTS,
ness, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, or pains
rges from the bowels, are stopped in fifteen to
minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief.
igestion or Inflammation, no weakness or los
will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
EADY RELIEF
the Worst Pains in from One to
Twenty Minutes.
OT ONE HOUR.
Reading this Advertisement need an
one Suffer with Pain?
RADWAY'S
EADY RELIEF
IS A
URE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the FIRST and is the
ONLY PAIN REMEDY
stantly stops the most excruciating pain
nflammation, and cures Congestions, whether
ungs, stomach, bowels, or other glands o
by one application.
From One to Twenty Minutes,"
er how violent or excruciating the pain, the
ple, bed-ridden, infirm, crippled, nervous
ay or prostrated with disease may suffer,
Radway's Ready Relief
AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
mation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
mation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
ics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
ache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Chills, Ague Chills,
Billiousness, Frost Bites,
ness, Sleeplessness,
plication of the Ready Relief to the part or
part the pain or difficulty exists will afford
comfort.
to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water
to four minutes cramps, Spasms, Sour
Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dys
tery, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal
ers should always carry a bottle of Rad-
Relief with them. A few drops in the
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It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as
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AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There
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tasteless, elegantly coated; purge, regu
clearse, and strengthen. DR. RAD
LLS for the cure of all disorders of the
liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous
, Headache, Constipation,
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, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness,
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nts of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to
ining no mercury, minerals, or deleterious

ents per box. Sold by all druggists.
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of maladies spring from this complaint;
ms of the disease are as follows: Flatulence,
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Acid Stomach, Pain after Eating, Coming
times to the most excruciating colic,
Water Brash, etc., etc., etc.
ay's Pills are a cure for this complaint, and make it
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Resolvent should be taken in addition to
Pills, to purify the blood and free
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diet and a good digestion, a healthy appe-
and perfect assimilation of food, will re-
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Rheum, White Swelling, Wasting and
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Rickets, White Swelling, Wasting and
Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Tetter,
the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors,
Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic
Deposits, and variegated of the above com-
plaints, sometimes are given a specious
where the system has been saturated and
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Ulcers, Sores of the Eyes, Ears, Nose,
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Horticultural Society

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM AND THE GARDEN,

AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &C.

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Editorial.

ORGANIZED EFFORT

To Improve the Condition of the Farmer

While there are few industries that suffer more for the want of united efforts for its protection, there are very few, if any, in which it is more difficult to secure united and harmonious action, to accomplish any particular object, than that of agriculture.

The farmers are not only numerous, but they are scattered over a wide extent of territory; it is very rarely that any large numbers meet together for concerted action, relating to their business; so rarely, that when they do meet the sharp corners of individuality often block the way to united and harmonious action; bec ause of this, they are not as they might and should be, complete masters of their business. The merchants, being comparatively few in numbers and huddled together in cities and villages, can very readily meet together, and so they meet often enough to round off the sharp corners of individuality and act unitedly for the best interest of all. They not only decide the price which the farmer shall pay them for the goods he buys, but they also decide what they will pay the farmer for his produce; and the farmer, for want of united action, is obliged to submit, even though the prices fixed give the merchant thirty per cent. profit on both his sales and his purchases.

A few of the farmers have made severe efforts to fix the price of milk; but for want of a firm, united action they are usually obliged to *sell for less* than they think is a *fair price*; and interested parties are continually *making efforts* to convince the farmers that they had better not try to fix any price, but let the dealers pay what they please. What is wanted is a firm, united action; the farmers should rise up and take the position which belongs to them; they are, or should be, at the head of all professions, and there is no good reason why they should not be the leaders, as to what action they will take to protect their interests while dealing with others. The time has come when they should be the active officers in their own societies, and the leading speakers at their own meetings. The time has gone by when the farmer can be taught how he shall grow his produce, or what he shall charge for it, by the manufacturer, the merchant, or the professional man. While it is very pleasant to have all of these speak at some of the farmers' gatherings and tell what they know about farming, it is very unwise to let them run the business meetings.

It is important that the farmers should be united in their organized acts; every member of the organization should endeavor to act for the best interests of the farming community, independent of any other class. The sooner farmers unite together for their own protection, the sooner will they assume that independent position that of right belongs to them. If there be any peaches to dump into the dock, to keep prices up, let it be done by the farmer as near home as possible, instead of by the dealers in a distant city, and thus save the expenses of transportation. But when the whole marketing business is regulated by intelligence, and by united organized direction, there will be but very little waste; the surplus milk will be made into butter and cheese, and the surplus fruit will be dried, canned or converted into condensed cider or vinegar. For the want of organized effort to save it, there is at the present time an enormous waste of the products of the farm. When farmers unite together to make the most of their products, they will have, at convenient distances, establishments where unitedly they can work up the surplus products of the dairy, the orchard, and the garden, changing them to a form that will preserve them until wanted to consume at home, or ship abroad. When this is done the farmer will be perfect master of his business; he will be able to say to the dealers: Our price for milk is fixed at so much per can; take it or not, just as you please. When you do not want our milk, fruit and vegetables, at our prices, we will put them into a form where they will keep until the market demands them. It only needs united action to secure whatever prices the farmer may think is right. There is just as much justice in the farmer fixing the price of manufactures as of the merchants fixing the prices of farm produce. If farming does not pay as well as other business, it is the farmer's fault, because every man, whatever may be his profession, depends upon the farmer for the food he eats, and for the material of which his clothing is made. These are necessities, and he must pay whatever is demanded for them; if prices are too low, it is because of the want of efforts to maintain fair prices.

The farmer makes individual efforts enough to secure good prices for his products, and if he fails to do so it is because he does not unite with his neighbors to fix and maintain good prices, and to lessen the cost of marketing. It is very frequently the case that a half-dozen farmers who live near each other decide to market their produce in some neighboring town, and peddle it out from house to house, each one of them driving through the same street, and perhaps most of them calling at the same houses, to the great annoyance of the buyers; thus consuming a great amount of time to no purpose, in fact, to their great injury. If the six neighbors would come together and agree on some plan by which they could market their produce, by sending only one or two teams to town, there would not only be a great saving of time and expense, but there would not be any cutting under in prices, which does so much to not only destroy the profits of the farm, but the peace and good feeling in the neighborhood.

The whole system of marketing farm produce is wrong, and the sooner it is changed the better it will be for the farmer.

Every neighborhood of farmers should come together and unite upon some plan by which there should be unity of action in the marketing of farm produce, and in the fixing of the prices of the same. In fact, the small organizations should be bound together by county and State societies, and all should work together for the good of the whole, and not for the agrandizement of any particular individual. While each farmer should maintain his individuality on his own farm, he should always be willing to work in an organization in a manner to secure the greatest benefit to all.

HARVESTING PARSNIPS.

Those who harvest their parsnips in the autumn, under the impression that they are in full perfection for the table, labor under a great mistake; and those who gather a portion of them, with the idea that they cannot be dug in the winter, are also mistaken. A friend of ours who keeps abreast, if not in advance, of the times, has adopted a method of so protecting his parsnips in the autumn that they can be dug at any time during the winter, and thus have them fresh as well as well ripened. His method is to cover the ground where the parsnips grow with a sufficient covering of eel-grass to keep the frost out. In the interior, where eel-grass cannot be obtained, a sufficient quantity of meadow-grass might be used for a protection, or leaves covered with boards could be used; where sawdust could be obtained, it would be a good material, providing it be covered with boards so as to keep most of the water out. The cost of covering a sufficient quantity for family use would be very slight, and the advantage of being able to obtain fresh parsnips at any time very great. Whenever the frost has been out of the ground in January or February, we have always availed ourselves of the opportunity to dig a few parsnips, and have found them to be much more delicious than when dry in the autumn. Although we have never tried the process of cover ing, we have no doubt that it will secure roots of a much better flavor than if dug either in the autumn or the spring, for when dug in the autumn the roots do not arrive to perfection, and if not dug until spring, the tops begin to grow, and the fiberous roots start out frequently before the frost is out at the bottom of the roots; but we can readily see that when well covered the roots will be kept back, and thus be in good condition much later in the spring than if not covered; and there can be but little doubt that by the keeping of the roots in the ground undisturbed, and so protected that there will be no freezing and thawing, the flavor will be better than if left exposed to the sudden and great changes of temperature that are constantly taking place in our climate. When covering is intended, it would be better to plant the parsnips in a square bed, and not in a single row, because it would be much easier to cover a square than one row, it not requiring so much material to cover with. The parsnip, when properly grown and well-ripened, is an excellent vegetable, but for the want of the proper knowledge of how to grow it well, and of harvesting it at the right time, it is not fully appreciated. Many dig their parsnips in the autumn and store them in the cellar the same as potatoes, and because of their immatured condition, and the want of care in keeping them, they make to most of people very unsatisfactory food; if they must be harvested in the autumn it should not be done until just before winter sets in, and then they should be packed down in sand and kept where it is cool, but not so cold as to freeze.

ABSORBENTS FOR WINTER SUPPLY.

Every farmer who keeps a stock of cattle should be prepared, at all seasons of the year, to have under cover a sufficient stock of absorbents to prevent any waste of liquids in the barn, for it is believed by scientific men that the liquids exceed in value the solid manures, providing proper measures are taken to prevent waste. While every farmer has not at hand a peat bog, where he can readily obtain all of the muck he needs, there are very few, if any, farmers who cannot, if they commence in season, get enough dry loam, sand, or leaves to bed their cattle during the winter season. Whatever material is to be used should be collected and placed under cover during dry weather.

One of the best absorbents is fine, dry muck; but to have it in proper condition it should be dug out at least two years before it is used, and it should be so spread as to secure the full action of the frost of winter, and heat of summer, so that it will be not only well pulverized, but also thoroughly dried. There is, however, a muck that is so thoroughly decomposed in the bog, and which contains so little acid, that one winter and one summer will so thoroughly pulverize and dry it that it will be in good condition to use; but this is an exception to the rule, especially if it is dug out several feet below the surface. The great and almost universal mistake which is made in the use of muck is in using it in a green, or partially dried state. One cord of well pulverized and thoroughly dried muck is worth more as an absorbent than five cords which is but partially dried; another mistake is made by not housing muck when well dried.

Next to dry muck, the material which can be readily obtained on most of farms may be named dry leaves as an absorbent; it is true it takes considerable quantities of leaves to absorb all of the liquids, but when well saturated with urine, and mixed with the solid manure, leaves make one of the best of fertilizers. While every farmer can get some leaves, there are some who cannot easily get enough to carry them through the season. On farms where neither muck or leaves can be obtained, resort may be had to loam, which, when well dried, makes a very good absorbent, and this is a material that can be dried in a few weeks, if spread but a few inches deep during the hot, dry season. When nothing better can be obtained, dry sand is much better than nothing; in fact, if the manure is to be applied to moist meadow land, it is a very good material, although it requires a much larger quantity to save the liquids than it does of dry muck, or even dry loam, and it does not retain the ammonia as well.

Meeting of Farmers

At the New England Agricultural Hall, Ploughman Building, 45 Milk St Boston, Saturday, Oct 24, 1885

[HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN ASSOCIATION.]

CONTINUED REPORT

—OF THE—

DISCUSSION

—ON THE—

Cultivation, Preservation & Marketing

—OF—

"THE PEAR."

O. B HADWEN, Leads the Discussion,

FOLLOWED BY

JOHN E. RUSSELL, Secretary Mass. Board of Agriculture;

E. W. WOOD, Chairman Fruit Committee Mass. Horticultural Society;

Ex-President J. F. C. HYDE, of the Mass. Horticultural Society;

Ex-President WILLIAM C. STRONG, of the Mass. Agricultural Society;

C. A. TAPLEY, Esq., BENJAMIN P. WARE, and others.

The largest assemblage of acknowledged experts at any one meeting.

Hon. DANIEL NEEDHAM presides.

Phonographically Reported expressly for the Mass. Ploughman.

[*Report continued from last week.*]

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Remarks of E. W. Wood.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—This straw of pear culture has been so thoroughly and frequently threshed that it is impossible to say anything new. Still it is a subject in which all horticulturists and farmers are interested, and it has increased in importance in the vicinity of Boston and in Massachusetts within the last few years, and I should hardly agree with the Secretary who has just left the room, that none of them have found it a matter of profit, even among our farmers. It is a fruit the trees of which—those desirable for market purposes—grow quicker and come into bearing quicker and are more reliable for an annual yield than almost any other fruit that we grow. Of course, being an annual crop, it requires more care than the apple. The apple bearing only once in two years, and taking one year in which to rest, will recuperate and will produce the next year a crop, without a great deal of care on the part of the farmer. But to produce a pear crop on trees which bear every year you would find that you must care for your trees well in order to have good fruit to sell, and any one who has had pear growers here who grew on a large scale, like some of the growers in Revere, I think we could show many statistics here proving that there was as much profit from the pear in the last twenty years as from any other fruit grown in Massachusetts. But it requires considerable outlay and expenditure of money to produce that profit. The mistake that many make in growing pears is in not caring for their trees properly. They grow too many varieties. If you would look back in the records of the country for about twenty-five years you will see that a Frenchman introduced some twenty varieties of pears, which were scattered and disseminated largely throughout New England. Every one was anxious to try something new, and the consequence was that many new varieties of pears were put into the market at larger prices than the old would bring. Those pears were scattered widely and tended to drive out the old pear stock. But they were all eventually of little account, and are now practically worthless so far as growing for marketing is concerned.

Pears for the Boston Market.

I think that in growing pears for profit, to sell in the Boston market, the number of varieties can be very much reduced to six. It cannot profitably be increased beyond six. Of course there are two kinds of growers among people, the same as there are among the growers of small fruit. There are those who grow to sell, and those who grow for family use. Now to grow for family consumption, of course it is the object to grow those varieties that will cover the entire pear season, commencing in August and going through to March or April. To do that will require a larger number of varieties. The amateur has the desire and leisure of cultivating a larger number of varieties which will last him through the winter than has the man who raises for market. Then comes the class of growers. You can begin in August with pears that are ventable at that time, and continue till March. But the market grower, to grow most successfully, will commence with the Bartlett. Probably there is more money in that than in any other variety. I remember that eight or ten years ago I set out a hundred trees, and I happened to be riding into Boston, and Mr. Stickney, who was a well-known pear grower at that time and had been for years, came into the cars and took the seat with me. I asked him how much it would cost to have me set out a hundred pear trees. He asked: "For market?" I said, "Yes." He answered: "A hundred Bartletts," "You would not agree with Col. Wilder, who recommends the D'Anjou?" I said. "No, no," he replied "if I am to judge by my experience that there is more money in the Bartlett than in any other pear." He gave his reasons in favor of

The Bartlett Pear.

He said that it comes into bearing earlier and is one of the most regular, and least liable to accident of any pear in the list; it will be well known in the market and ripens in September. You can drive right into the orchard and pick your fruit into the wagon and bring it into Boston and sell it. You take your money and go home, and the whole thing is done. The D'Anjou is another pear. It cannot be picked as early as the Bartlett, and should not be taken from the tree till about the tenth of October. It has to be exposed to the September storms, if there are any that blow, and in any fair exposure it is liable to lose one-half of the fruit. Then, again, it ought to be put into the market at times when the highest price can be obtained for it. It must be put into a room and must be watched carefully and must be protected in the cold winter season, and my experience is that there is a great deal of trouble in marketing pears in winter. But in fall the pears will sell rapidly and bring a good price, and the whole business is cleaned up before winter. This is the experience of a man who had about two acres and raised pears for the profit. He has had these two acres of pears under cultivation for years. I remember to have heard him say in the Horticultural rooms that after fifteen or twenty years his pear crop on that two acres had averaged $1500. Now, what farmer can show a better result on two acres, allowing for the land and labor, than Mr. Stickney did on that two acres? He gave it a light top-dressing annually and kept the grounds ploughed and well cultivated. That was all. He trimmed his trees carefully. He took such care as you would take in properly caring for your apple trees. They require some dressing for an apple orchard, which bears only once in two years.

Varieties of Pears.

As to the varieties of pears, I did not hear Mr. Hadwen's opening, so I am not prepared to talk. But from the reference made by Secretary Russell, I do not know as he referred to the Bousscok as a vigorous, strong-growing tree. The variety is large and heavy, one which makes a very ornamental tree; but, so far as the fruit is concerned, they are so long in coming to a ripe condition that it is too long a time to wait. I should like to hear from Mr. Hadwen his choice for market pears.

MR. HADWEN—I will read you the list in the order in which I have prepared it—the Bartlett, the Bousscok, the Sheldon, the Bosc, and the D'Anjou.

MR. WOOD—I should leave the Bousscok out and put in the Howey. I should also mention the Clargeau. It is good where it is cultivated carefully. It is not quite as desirable as the Bousscok. But it is a fair pear and if put into the market at the proper time it is desirable for eating, and I think there is no doubt but what there would be a demand for them when they are carefully grown for that purpose. I should say that the Revere growers, growing pears for market, would find that there was more money in the Clargeau than in the D'Anjou. It is good for the best uses. It is a very handsome pear and of very good quality. It is as handsome as a bouquet, at least in the hotel. It is a pear which holds out well and sells to the hotels almost exclusively and to the first-class restaurants. When the D'Anjou is placed on the table and the Bousscok is placed alongside it, it will be found that the latter is about equal to it in quality and that it will last longer.

Pears for Hotels.

Then next to this I should place the Dana's Hovey. It is desirable for a hotel pear, though exactly the opposite of the Bousscok. It is a little larger than the Seckel in size and grows much like it. It grows close-jointed, and it is the pears which grow close in this way which will give the best results. But the hotel keepers have found that it is most desirable for their purpose. It is of excellent quality. It is of almost the same quality for eating as the Seckel. And that is the highest quality, for the Seckel is the standard. The size also is a consideration in its favor, for when one is taken it is sure to be wholly eaten. There are a great many of them in a bushel. If a child takes one at the hotel he eats it and there is no waste. But if you should go round to hotel tables after the Beurre d'Anjou had been served, you would find that about half of the fragments were cut and uneaten pears. They would be good for nothing but to throw away.

Now, so far as the price of the Hovey is concerned,—it brings more in the market than any other. A neighbor of mine who lives opposite me grew on one tree three and a half bushels. He saved half a bushel for his own use, and sold the three bushels for $21 at the Parker House for use as a table pear. It will bring in Boston a higher price than any other pear grown at the present time. Then it is a strong, slow grower, a good bearer, and a pear that ripens well and lasts till November. It does not compare favorably when we have a surplus of good fruit, and in my estimation it is one of the most desirable a nan can grow. There is another that I did not hear Mr. Hadwen mention, which is grown somewhat for market in this vicinity, and that is the Dunmice.

MR. HYDE—I mentioned that in my list of pears for family use. That list included the following kinds: the Giffard, the Clapp, the Urbaniste, the Seckel, the Dana's Hovey, the Commice, the Clargeau and the Frederick Clapp.

MR. WOOD—The Clargeau is a good family pear.

MR. HADWEN—But in the market it is a pear of second quality.

MR. WOOD—The Commice is a beautiful new pear introduced within fifteen years, but in quality it is superior to any others for an early November pear. The single question with those who have been growing it, I want to say, is whether it would be a light bearer. Worcester people take issue with Mr. Wilder on the ground that it is as reliable for a crop as the D'Anjou. Worcester people say that it has been growing as long, and that it is as productive as the D'Anjou. If that is so, it is more desirable to grow. It is a larger fruit on the average, and will bring more in the market.

The Selection of Pear Trees.

Now, another branch of your subject is the cultivation of pears. There is one mistake which is made by those who grow for market culture. That is in the selection of the trees they set out. Many start out in the planting of an orchard or a garden with about one-half of the trees standard and one-half dwarf. After a few years you will find the dwarf will dis-appear, blow over or die. And then, either the farmer will complain that the nursery-man has been imposing upon him in giving him trees that were worth nothing, or he will have to make up his mind to bear the loss of time and expense. Now, the fault is not the fault of the nursery-man, but the fault of the grower. We have a very good illustration of this right on the Boston & Albany Railroad as it passes through Newton. On the north side of that railroad, back and west of the track and the river, a man has a lot of land that is sandy and rather dry. On the opposite side of the track —on the south side—there is a hill with a rocky, strong, moist soil, generally speaking, with a warm south side, on that hilly land, the dwarf pear tree finds its most natural location. I don't think you can find an orchard on that south side, set out twenty years ago, but what the dwarf trees compared with the standard trees are doing well, and bearing a large a proportion of fruit. While on the other side, within my own recollection, within fifteen years, there have been several orchards set out, one of them numbering four hundred trees, about one-half of them dwarf and one-half standard, and hardly a dwarf is left alive. They have disappeared, have been blown over and are gone.

It should be the aim of the grower to find out what his land is best adapted to produce. If he has strong, moist land, where grass will grow well, a dwarf pear is likely to succeed, but if his land is not of that description, but is dry and light, the dwarf is not likely to succeed well. You do not want a dry, gravelly soil for dwarf pears.

Setting the Pear Tree.

In setting the tree you should see that the scion comes a little below the ground. Or it would be better to take a knife and separate the bark and spread it out, and by pressing the earth in you will have no difficulty in raising your tree. But almost any strong, growing kind will produce these roots without any difficulty and become permanent standard trees. Another thing with regard to the dwarfs and the kinds of pears desirable in general, there is the Angouleme which will be found a profitable pear in the market. If you get a strong, moist soil for the dwarf Angoulemе, you can probably grow it for market as well as any other variety. There is a grower who raises that kind in Brighton, and she shows every year some of the largest Duchess d'Angouleme pears at our exhibition. The land is in a basin right this side of the cattle fair hotel. It receives the wash from all around, and it has a deep, moist soil. There the Angouleme grow splendidly and produce enormous crops. One gentleman in Newton sold 105 bushels for $525, delivered at Newton depot a few years ago. That was stated at one of the discussions of our Horticultural Society some time since.

In this rambling way I have mentioned these varieties and the general way of cultivating them for market. If any one is careful as a grower to grow his crop as it should be grown, I believe it will repay him his expense. This is a subject in which quality will count for much more than quantity. If that is observed, I think it will pay to grow pears.

COL. NEEDHAM—There are others here who will address you before you leave. Mr. Hyde, I think they will be glad to hear from you.

Remarks of Hon. J. F. C. Hyde.

Mr. Chairman—I did not come in to say a word. I have never come in here before, but I have read in the *Ploughman* about these meetings, and I saw that this was a subject in which I was interested. I did not hear the list offered by Mr. Hadwen. I have had something about pears lately in my own paper, the Congregationalist, of which I am the agricultural editor.

Pears for Market Purposes.

I gave a list of pears for family use and for market purposes. It I rightly remember, I gave for market purposes these three —the Bartlett, the Sheldon, and the d'Anjou. I am prepared to defend those varieties for market purposes. In giving twelve for family use, I gave the Beurre Giffard, the Brandywine, which is a little later, the Bartlett, the Sheldon, the Beurre d'Anjou, the Fulton, with white flesh and moderate size, the Dana's Hovey, the Lawrence, the Seckel, and some others that I don't now recollect.

I agree thoroughly with what has been said in relation to several things,—first, in regard to the number of varieties. I had one hundred and twenty-five varieties a few years ago. Five are enough for any one to cultivate for market. Perhaps it would be better to have only three. Five are certainly enough. But we want to have a good many

Kinds for Family Use.

The point to be regarded is the flavor of the fruit for the table. Pears cover a season extending from the middle of August to the middle of March or April. There is the "Urbaniste" pear, it has a distinct rose-water flavor. You might wake a man up at midnight and give him a piece and he would recognize it at once. Mr. Hadwen would acknowledge it to be so. The Mount Vernon has a distinct cinnamon flavor. Take the Abbott, it has a distinct almond flavor. In growing pears for home use we want as wide a range of flavor as in our vegetables. Well, now, you cannot get that range very well without cultivating twelve or fifteen different kinds. You want those that have different periods of maturity, also.

But we are talking for the benefit of the farmers and cultivators who cultivate for profit. They must find what is best adapted to their use of all these different varieties, to what is well-known and saleable. Now I hardly would put the Bousscok among them. But every one must find out for himself what is the most profitable. I have sold pears as high as $50 a bushel, but they can be raised now for $1.25 a bushel, I think. I am not sure that they cannot be raised at that price. But that is a low price for the grower. The Bosc is a splendid grower and a large pear. It will hang on the tree a long time. And by the way I have made the discovery this year that it is well to pick early, as a rule. All pears ought to be ripened off the tree, and not on it. The Bosc will stay on the tree two or three weeks longer than is good for it, if left to itself, and it looses its best flavor if left on the tree. It is a profitable pear to grow in this locality.

The "Bartlett."

The Bartlett has been the most profitable pear grown, but the danger is in growing too many. They have been sold as low as 75 cents a bushel, and it is a question whether there is much profit at that price. I am not talking about fancy prices, but what one can get by sending them into Quincy Market, and would call good pay. As I said, Bartletts have been sold as low as 75 cents a bushel. I should be almost ashamed to show some of my returns. I have sold some pears at $1.50 a bushel, but the average has been less than a dollar, while, at the same time, the best Bartletts would bring two and a half. I question whether the farmer can make any money at that price. When the Bousscok is selling at a dollar twenty-five to a dollar fifty, there is not much profit in it.

The "Buerre Bosc."

Take another pear that is generally cultivated,—the "Buerre Bosc," one of the best pears. It will sell for two dollars and a half a bushel. I generally get that for mine, but when I sell the Bosc at $2.50 the farmer back in the country can get the quantity that is grown around Boston. It would be absurd to make any such statement. But when our pear trees are in blossom carloads of Bartletts come in from California, where the climate is warm—carloads of them. There was the "Beurre Clargeau" in market this year before our Bartletts were ripe. That is a fine pear, and it made its appearance in this market before our pears were started. Other pears from California followed us right along. The California Bartletts came in when our trees were in blossom, and were almost ready to come at the time our Giffards came in. Then we have pears that come from Georgia and South Carolina and along up the coast. We have Bartlett pears come in in May and continue in the market until now.

New Varieties of Pears Wanted.

Now, we want a new variety. We need something else to avoid the advantage which California has over us. The Bartlett can come in, these other Bartletts have been in the market so long that they make the price fall off largely. Farmers who grow pears for the market know this. Now, what shall we do? We want to learn something different from what we know now. We want to learn from what that have been said; now what shall we do about them? The cultivator who has put his land into the Beurre Giffard or the Beurre Bosc, is suffering from competition, and yet this Bosc is a profitable pear to grow for market to-day. It takes some five or six years together to get anything out of a pear orchard. The trees will bear a very few, perhaps, the second year, but you don't get a good crop till later on. I am speaking of the farmer, as a man that has had thirty odd years of practical experience watching the market, and if I don't use language as well as others can, you must excuse me. I am speaking only of facts as I know them. I am giving you the facts as they are. I am asking them to help get out of these low prices. I used to get a great deal of money out of pears. I have sold one man in one year as high as $1700 worth of pears, and he only took certain kinds. My pears used to average me $3, $4, or $5 a bushel. That time is all past. I should here mention that among the kinds of pears for market the Louis Bonne has been very profitable. I have raised more of the Louis Bonne than of any other. I have sold of the Louis Bonne as high as $1.75 a bushel, but you can't grow the Louis Bonne everywhere. It must be grown on strong soil. In Revere, where the land is good for pears, some kinds are grown first rate. Perhaps the quality of the land accounts for our success in growing pears. But it is difficult to get the right sort of land for the Louis Bonne to grow in, if you want to set an orchard with it. It would be a mistake to make your orchard all of one kind of pears. One of my neighbors, after he saw what I was doing, sold every pear he had for $7 a bushel. They were very handsome Louis Bonnes. Every one was red, of good size and very handsome. He was so elated that he bought 400 trees and set them out the next season. He paid forty cents apiece for the trees, and they were all of them dwarfs. He has never got a crop since, and he has never sold a pear since then for over $2 a bushel. His success seemed to stop with his first year's crop. But he had got his 400 trees and his land was occupied with them. So you see it was a mistake for him, because the pears fetched a great price in one year, to go into it so largely. The soil is a matter of great importance, and his set in the wrong place. I have my place in Revere, where I had had good pears.

The Pear that has the Most Money in It.

The subject to-day has been mostly on the kind of pears to grow for market. Now, I agree with most of the gentlemen that the Bartlett has the most money in it, for several reasons. In the first place the Bartlett pear comes early. It is passed by just now, but it comes into the market from all over the country, and so have pears for quite a season. You have not anything good to sell before your Bartletts. If anything does sell, you can sell them. It will sell better than the D'Anjou, Clargeau or the Angoulеme. I commenced picking Bartletts this year the second day of August, and had a man at work every day till the first of October picking pears. When he commenced picking Bartletts he went through picking off the large ones. That took about ten days, and they were put away in the fruit cellar and boxes. It takes about ten days to make them fit for market. This year I had about a dollar to a dollar and a half a bushel. There were not many in the market, and the Bartletts sold well. In that way we did not lose one bushel of pear. They were all sold. When we got to the last picking they were all about the same size. This year they sold very well for a few days. Last week the Bartletts went out of the market, and were selling for about seventy-five cents a bushel, and some of us considerably lower. I carried in on Friday and Saturday about seventy-five bushels. I think I did not realize over seventy-five cents a bushel on them. On the Monday morning following I went in with twenty-five bushels, and got $2.50 for them. These few happened to be a little late in ripening, and they were all hard and nice when they were picked. So, though I got only seventy-five cents a bushel for pears of the same quality picked a little earlier, yet I realized $2.50 a bushel for these. If they had been grown on a light soil, they would have been ripe a week before, but they grew on low, clayey land, and so were a little late. They grew on an eastern slope next to the water. The land was clayey, though not so cold as some land. Now, if you have had the experience that I have had, you know that pear land is better clayey than loamy.

The "Louis Bonne."

The next pear to the Bartlett which has really any money in it, and from which you can expect a good crop, is the Louis Bonne, and that follows the Bartlett. The Beurre Bosc also stands well. I also grow the Duchess. It grows finely on our strong, clay land. I grow most of them as dwarfs. If I were going to commence over anew, and had suitable soil, I should put in more dwarfs. Now, I never would set the standard on low, clayey land. I never would set the dwarf on light, loamy land, or in a very cold place. I should never set a pear in a cold place, where it was not fully protected. If it lives, it is a question whether the fruit would be good for any thing. You want good, lively soil, and the land needs to be well taken care of. You cannot set out a pear tree and get a good crop unless the land is in first-rate condition. You want to be sure of that. That has been my experience in Revere.

Other Varieties of Pears.

I have grown other varieties. The "Lawrence" is very fine and sells for a high price. The D'Anjou I don't like quite as well, for it is generally too delicate for successful growing. The Clargeau holds on well, and it grows very well indeed. The gentleman says that they are first-rate after they are picked, that they will stay on the table for a week or fortnight and will look well all the time. But when we come to eat them they are not a very good pear. That has been my experience. I have grown as high as six bushels on a dwarf tree, and almost every one as handsome as a picture. They looked like wax. Once in a while there would be a small one that was not good for anything, either to look at or to eat. The Duchess, if one wants to look at it, is a very fine pear. I have grown them very large. I have sold them as high as fifty cents apiece. That was an awful price, The man was a dealer here in Boston. He came and offered fifty cents and I took it, for the farmers want to get all they can for their fruit

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1885.

☞ *Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where the paper has been sent as well as the new direction.*

MEETING OF FARMERS.

There will be a meeting of Farmers in the Hall of the *Ploughman* Building, Saturday, Nov. 7, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Continued discussion on "*The Culture, Preservation, and Marketing of Pears.*" A number of well-known experts will be present. All are invited.

☞ All members of the *National Grange* present at the convention to be held in this city from Nov. 11th to the 21st inst., are hereby cordially invited to visit the New England Agricultural Hall, *Ploughman* Building, No. 45 Milk Street, where they will at all times receive a warm welcome and be tendered all the facilities which may be required by them in a ten days' absence from their homes. The *Ploughman* offers a sincere welcome to them on this most interesting occasion, and hopes that none of them will omit to avail themselves of the full meaning and significance of the offer.

Owing to the great enthusiasm manifested at the Farmers' Meeting of October 24, at which "*The Pear*" was the subject of discussion, an adjourned meeting was appointed for Saturday, November 7, to afford all who wish an opportunity to contribute the results of their experience in order that the discussion might be complete. A continued report of the first meeting will be found in its full text on the first page of the present issue. The marked distinction of the names of those who made addresses on this occasion will not fail to be remarked by all readers. Among them are those of such experts and fruit growers as O. B. Hadwen of Worcester; E. W. Wood, Chairman of the Fruit Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; J. F. C. Hyde, ex-President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; John E. Russell, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture; William C. Strong, ex-President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; Benjamin P. Ware, G. A. Tapley, and others equally well known. The different varieties of pears presented will be found in the report to be favorites of all classes of growers, each of which will duly appreciate what is said for its own acknowledged choice. Few reports of these meetings of the farmers have been so fresh or instructive. Every one will get a valuable suggestion from what he reads, while the raising of pears as a staple fruit will receive a stimulus at the right time such as it needs in order to give it permanent rank with the apple as an orchard fruit.

The small-pox pestilence in Montreal has swept away, thus far, not less than three thousand persons. Its virulence is plainly due to the hostility manifested by the exposed population to vaccination. The board of health is largely held responsible for it, we observe, in consequence of its exciting hostilities of a religious character on the part of the suffering population. The health board has just now unanimously proclaimed that the only way to begin the effective suppression of the disease is to close the churches, which they regard as the surest centres for the dissemination of the disease. The board is composed of both Catholics and Protestants. Worse, perhaps, than the suffering and sorrow itself, is the arousing of the bitter animosities and contests which are waged on both race and religious grounds. The business of Montreal has been paralyzed, and the losses to its material prosperity by reason of the pestilence are set down at not less than twenty millions of dollars. The business interests have therefore aroused themselves and made demand upon the health board that more rigid measures for its speedy suppression shall be adopted. The board is doing what it can to compel isolation and enforce vaccination, but thus far with comparatively small effect. The French population are attacked much more virulently than the English and Irish.

That natural gas is soon to compete seriously with coal as fuel, if not indeed to supersede it, is becoming more evident all the time from what is to be seen at Pittsburg. The natural gas, composed as it largely is of marsh gas, possesses great heating properties. It is not, however, sufficiently rich in carbon for an illuminant. When people once become accustomed to gas fuel, they will be opposed to taking up with any thing so crude and unclean as coal again. Even allowing that the natural wells should give out, of which there is no present prospect, the conviction has come to be a settled one that some sort of fuel gas will be manufactured to take its place. Artificial fuel gas can be transported by pipe lines as well as the natural gas from the wells. Refuse coal is said to be free for use for this purpose in western Pennsylvania by the millions of tons, to be had for its mere removal. It is possible to manufacture gas from this refuse at the mouths of the coal pits at very small cost, and thence to force it through pipes to consumers. Crude petroleum can likewise be vaporized with superheated steam, and furnishes a first-class fuel, which can be made and sold at a profit for five cents a thousand cubic feet. A number of patents for the making of fuel gases are held by the natural gas men, and the increasing use of such fuel is among the certainties.

Dairy products have been but lightly exchanged within the week, and prices are not perceptibly disturbed. The supply of the best grades of table butter being very limited, those have brought the best prices, but the ordinary grades are abundant and prices consequently accommodating. A few leading firms control the best creameries, and are therefore enabled to feed the market at their pleasure. It is not often to be found on the market in any considerable lots. A good article of second grade can be bought at 25 cents per pound in lots. Fall dairy lots bring from 24 to 26 cents. The bulk of dairy lots is quoted at from 20 to 23 cents in round lots. For 20 to 21 cents the best June creamery butter is now sold, and no money seen in it at that. The export demand looks dubious. In cheese, prices are quoted at half a cent off from those of last week. September make, best quality, will not command over 10 1-2 cents per pound, with 1-4 less for the prevailing rate. At 9 and 10 cents good choice lots are obtainable. Invitations are far from easy to pick up, for the reasons that buyers are chary of making offers at the present time. Country prices for cheese are not as favorable as city prices. The demand for eggs is much improved, fresh eggs commanding fancy prices. They are scarce. Fresh Eastern bring 27 to 28 cents, the other kinds being worth 24 to 26 cents.

☞We acknowledge indebtedness to J. P. Henderson, Commissioner of Agriculture for Georgia, for an early copy of "The Commonwealth of Georgia," prepared under his direction in accordance with a resolution of the Legislature of the State. It has 379 large pages, and contains fifteen agricultural, geological, and climate maps, with a full account of the natural resources and the social, industrial and political institutions of the State. The volume is divided into three parts, as follows; The Country, the People, and the Productions. Among the topics to be found under these different heads are—General Character of Georgia; Topography; Climate; Geology; Agricultural Geology; Water Powers; Origin and Character of the People; Population, Wealth, and Occupations; Institutions; Railroads, etc., Wealth—Annual Productions; Fruits; Grasses; Garden Products; Field Productions. A convenient index supplements the contents. The whole shows Georgia to be a truly great commonwealth, well deserving of being called imperial. The volume will be sent to any address (post paid) for $1.00 bound in cloth, and 75 cents in paper covers. Address J. P. Henderson, Commissioner of Agriculture, Atlanta, Ga.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE

As the great agricultural public has already been advised, the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry will meet in general convention in Boston on the 11th inst., in the Banquet Hall of the United States Hotel, and continue in session until the 21st. Every indication warrants the statement that it will be a memorable meeting of this great Order. Representative delegates are expected from all the States of the Union, whose enthusiasm will grow warmer as their numbers increase and their views and opinions are exchanged. This will be the first time when the National Grange has held its meeting here at the East, and it is not likely that it will assemble in convention here in Boston again in many years. Therefore it is all the more incumbent that the State and subordinate granges of this entire section should lend their full numbers representatively to the coming gathering, and be present with all the influence and impressiveness which the event so urgently invites. It is to this section that the National Grange acknowledges its obligations for most effective help in the founding of its principles and the establishment of its purposes in the public mind. We well remember the earnest interviews had with Saunders and Kelley, D. Wyatt, Aiken, Adams, and other pioneers in this great agricultural movement in the *Ploughman* office and elsewhere in Boston, sixteen years ago, at the time of its original organization.

It would be interesting to recite the list of those who made such noble effort and manifested such a spirit of sacrifice in order to lift up to a proper level the cause which wanted precisely that kind of service, nor would the reminiscence of the close and careful consultations of the times possess any less interest for all those who have that cause greatly at heart. They belong, however, to the unrecorded labors of a few earnest and devoted men, who have lived to see their work take root in every State and, like the noble banyan-tree, cast its protecting shade over almost an entire continent. They indeed have their reward. They will receive it in the eyes of grateful men who are to come together from all parts of the Union to testify to it in the presence of one another. It is unnecessary to indulge in any speculations concerning the course and proceedings of the approaching convention. It will of course transact its regular business with that regard to the usefulness and permanence of the Order which has always marked it; and, additionally, it will as a body not omit to make due celebration of its many past accomplishments, nor fail to publicly cherish the valuable records of its history as an agricultural and social organization.

The men whom our Eastern granges may expect to meet here in Boston and for ten successive days mingle their social sentiments and agricultural views with, will be the farmers and breeders from all the rest of the Union, whose methods in agricultural economy, like their inherited social habits, are in a very large sense their own. It will manifestly be instructive in the widest sense to encounter such fresh and more or less original teachers in the practical science of agriculture. The exchange of views with such men will constitute an event in many an one's life. At any rate, the reunion of those widely separated in their daily lives, who uphold in far-apart sections and localities the foundation interest of agriculture in our national existence, will leave impressions in all minds that cannot fail to be deep and abiding. This feature of the Grange, both locally and on the broad stage of nationality, is the one which is stamped indelibly upon its constitution, and imparts to it the living and attractive expression that is its leading characteristic. It invites and helps farmers to know one another, in their own States and in others. It combines their active intelligence and experience in a form to give it public weight and influence.

The *Ploughman* reasonably feels a glow of satisfaction, not to say pride, in looking back to the beginnings of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, and recalling its own part in making them effective and successful. It performed the best service at its disposal for the establishment of the Order and its rapid spread in this and other parts of the country. What it did in connection with the organization and launching of the State Grange is too much a matter of history to require recital. Naturally, therefore, it indulges in a feeling of pride at the reflection that what was then done was done to stand, that it possesses such an element of permanency, and that it is a living part of the Order whose system is in such a healthy state and successful operation all over the Union. If this system be accounted mainly social, the correcting statement is to be added that it is a practical and a business one as well. It has wrought a great change in the status of the agricultural community already, and, under wise and comprehensive management, is destined to bring about a still greater. Its influence is far from having been measured as yet, nor do even its most sanguine advocates and servants realize the fruits of its work in the enlarging future.

☞ *The first local Grange* in New England was organized in the room of the proprietor of the *Ploughman*, for the purpose of interesting in its establishment influential and leading members of the New England Agricultural Society, and connecting it with such service as the *Ploughman* itself would also be able to render.

IRRIGATING FARM LANDS.

It is agreed by all competent authorities on the subject, that the importance of irrigation cannot be overstated. It has been tersely said that with it we are sure of success in droughts, while without it we are sure of failure. Col. Henry W. Wilson's elaborate and admirable essay on Irrigation, read by him last year before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, appears in the Transactions of the Society in its full text, and deserves the widest and most attentive perusal from agriculturists of every grade and character. The historical portion of the essay possesses rare interest, but it is in practical application of the theory to modern farming that our present interest chiefly lies.

By the Report of the United States Geological Survey of the arid lands of the United States, it appears that the present and future welfare of more than four-tenths of the area of the United States is dependent on irrigation. Hence, it is reasoned, unless the rights to the waters of rivers and streams in the new States and Territories are more carefully guarded and regulated, more is to be feared from a water monopoly than from a monopoly in lands. Already, in California, it is laid down in the State constitution that rights to divert the waters of a stream cannot be acquired without a positive grant from the Legislature.

Common experience shows that injurious droughts are increasing in frequency; therefore, whatever the cause of this deficiency of moisture, whether from the destruction of the forests or some other cause, the simplest and cheapest remedy at the hands of the agriculturist is in irrigation. Col. Wilson deduces a number of interesting and important facts from a careful study of the subject. He states that whenever a supply of water can be obtained, the cost of pumping it will not exceed three cents per 1000 gallons, for an amount of 10,000 gallons per day pumped to a height of fifty feet above the surface of supply. This cost, he says, will include interest on the cost of the fixtures and reservoir, necessary repairs and depreciation; and it is less than one-sixth of the price charged by the city of Boston for metered water, and considerably less than the price charged for irrigation anywhere where the present generation has constructed the works and seeks for a remunerative income. In case a brook or spring should not be available, there are few places where an adequate supply may not be obtained by sinking wells. The cost and arrangement of the works will vary so much with different locations and circumstances that no schedule of cost can be given; but the discreet expenditure of $750 to $1000 will generally furnish ample water for irrigating fifteen acres of tillage land.

The preservation of a single crop, in a year of unusual drouth, would reimburse the entire expense. In addition to the security afforded in the case of an excessive drouth, it will be found that water can be used very profitably, in almost any season, with a great variety of crops; and wonder is expressed that our farmers and horticulturists have disregarded this matter so long. If we cannot control the clouds, we at least can control water. In regard to the sanitary effects of irrigation, it is to be said that when a sufficient amount of moisture is applied to meet the requirements of vegetation, and no more, and where proper arrangements are made that any excess shall be speedily conducted away by proper drains, instead of gathering in stagnant pools, then and there irrigation will not be found to render the locality at all unwholesome.

Careful observation in districts where irrigation is largely practised, is to the effect that very abundant irrigation accelerates the germination and growth of plants, but retards the maturity of seeds; and that, where an excess of water is supplied, the texture of all vegetables and fruits, as well as their flavor, is thereby greatly impaired, besides being rendered much more liable to decay. Dryness is essential to the development of flowers and seed. Hence it will be inferred that the best seed can hardly be produced upon lands that require constant irrigation.

The trouble in this climate is, not that we have too little rain in the aggregate, but that it is so unevenly distributed. The larger part of the annual rainfall will oftentimes come in the autumn and early winter, when it is far less useful than in the spring and early summer. Sometimes as much as one-fourth of the annual rainfall occurs in one month in summer, and then the crops will fail in consequence of excessive dryness during the following months. Under ordinary circumstances, it will be merely requisite to make good the deficiency of the rainfall below the monthly average. Taking one year with another, it is safe to assume that one gallon of water per square foot will be adequate for one thorough irrigation; and making allowances for loss by leakage and evaporation, it is safe to calculate upon 50,000 gallons per acre. If grass land is irrigated once in six weeks, a regular supply of 10,000 gallons per day will successfully irrigate 7 1-2 acres in the driest year. In the cultivation of vegetables and in gardens this estimate is not likely to be varied much either way; some vegetables might require more water, but the special mode of irrigation required with tilled crops would tend to a more direct application of the water to each plant, and a consequent economy in its use.

☞ O. H. Kelley, the first Secretary of the National Grange, wrote us, in June, 1871, that if the *Ploughman* would advocate the cause of the Grange it would be the making of it in New England. In reply we said that the *Ploughman* would "come out strong" for the Patrons of Husbandry, and would be found a "co-operative and sympathetic friend all the way through." The sequel, we think, has fairly shown that our early promise was kept, and that in keeping it we have rendered service to the Order of the first importance and of acknowledged permanency.

THE NATIONAL CATTLE AND HORSE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

This Association will hold its Second Annual Meeting at St. Louis, Mo., on the 23d of November inst., beginning at 10 A. M., continuing in session for six successive days. The place of the meeting will be in the Grand Music Hall of the Exposition Building. The first national convention of cattlemen was held in St. Louis, November 16th–22d, 1884, and was justly rated as a great and most important convention, being the largest gathering ever held in the world in the exclusive interest of any single industry. It caused the cattle industry of the United States to be at once recognized in all channels of commerce, and its influence to be everywhere felt as one of the principal factors which, in the commercial world, regulate the laws of supply and demand. A National Association was then formed, which was regarded as the opening of a new era in the affairs of cattlemen and their represented industry. Inasmuch as they hold that great changes in existing measures are necessary to protect and promote the cattle industry of the country, the coming meeting is to be regarded as a continuance of the work then begun.

The work of the Association for the current year will be considered at this meeting; reports of officers and committees will be received; new members will be admitted; officers will be elected; special and standing committees will be appointed, and all important questions will be discussed which interest those who are in any way identified with the great cattle and horse industry of the country. A cordial invitation is extended to each local association to apply for membership in the National Association, and to send three delegates to the approaching annual meeting, as allowed by the constitution. The subjects of addresses and topics of discussion are—The Cattle Industry of the United States, by Hon. D. H. Moore, of Colorado; Practical Measures for the Promotion of the Range Cattle Industry from Contagious Diseases, by Col. H. M. Taylor, Agent of United States Bureau of Animal Industry, New Mexico; The Range Country—Our Common Industry, by Hon. A. L. Mercer, Editor of Northwestern Live-Stock Journal, Wyoming; The Movement of Cattle from South to North, by Col. R. G. Head, Colorado; and Transportation and Shipping, by Col. Isaac H. Knox, President St. Louis National Stock Yards Co.

Besides the above, The Norman Horse Industry in America will be discussed by T. Butterworth of Illinois; The Relation of Foreign Capital to the Cattle Ranching Industries of the Western States and Territories, by Thomas Lawson, Esq., of Missouri; American Cattle and Dressed Beef in England, and the Restrictions Surrounding the Importation of American Beef, by James W. Barclay, M. P., of London, England; Branding, its History and Effect, by Hon. W. B. Roberts, of Pennsylvania; Leasing the Public Domain, by Ex-Gov. W. M. Stone and Hon. S. S. Wallace of Colorado; The National Cattle Trail, by Hon. C. Upson of Texas; Foreign Trade and Commerce in Cattle, by Hon. J. L. McAtter of Maryland; The Press—Its Relation to the Cattle and Horse Industry, by Theo. J. McMinn, Esq., of Missouri; American Beef in Great Britain from the English Farmer's Standpoint, by T. Duckham, M. P., London, England; National Organization, State and Territorial Associations, by Alex. H. Swan, Esq., of Wyoming; The Relations between the East and the West as they affect the Cattle Industry of the United States, by Hon. F. K. Mooreland of New York; Texas—Its Importance as a Cattle Growing State, and its Relation to the North and East, by Col. L. P. Cunningham, Agent of United States Bureau of Animal Industry, Texas; The Clydesdale Horse Industry in America, by Hon. Charles F. Mills, Secretary of Illinois State Board of Agriculture; Legislation—State and National, by Hon. H. M. Pollard of Missouri; and American Cattle Companies in Scotland, by E. L. Sheldon, Esq., of London, England.

We have given the list thus in full, because of the wide and rapidly growing interest in this combined industry in all parts of the country. Special committee reports will accompany many of the addresses, and a general discussion of the topics presented will ensue.

The Citizens' Entertainment Committee of St. Louis joins the National Association in extending to the cattle and horse growers of the United States, Canada and Mexico, a cordial invitation to be present at this meeting, and to take part in the programme above provided. There will be a grand ball and promenade concert, musical and theatrical entertainments, and military, civic, and other parades, for the general pleasure and hospitable reception of all who may attend the meeting. Applications for membership in the National Association and other information will be furnished by the Secretary, A. T. Atwater, 303 Granite Building, St. Louis, to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

☞ Hon. Daniel Needham was made the first general deputy of the Patrons of Husbandry in New England—he receiving his appointment from the National Grange in the year 1871.

M'CLELLAN.

The death of George Brinton McClellan has followed at but a brief interval the passing away of General McDowell, from whom he received the army shattered at Bull Run, and of General Grant, for whose hand he wrought it into the Army of the Potomac. It is neither pleasant or profitable to continue over a grave or a scarce-cold corpse a discussion that cannot be settled decisively, and the controversy concerning the failure of the Peninsula campaign, with its contradictions, its half-revelations and its acrimonies, political and personal, is a particularly unpromising tangle for laymen. What all will admit is, that McClellan did the country a priceless service, and approved his great capacity as an organizer when he brought the army before Washington into existence. Like most engineers, he was too much inclined to caution in the field—too unwilling to dint the bright weapon he had forged; nor did he possess the keen eye and unsparing hand with which a born captain perceives the moment of victory and improves it to the utmost. Yet he did good service in the field, and was an improving commander when he withdrew from it—the only general except Turenne of whom it might be said that he grew bolder as he grew older. His proper place was the Cabinet, where his notable ability to plan and to combine would have had full scope. It was unfortunate for him that he came so early to command; it was not possible that he should survive the pressure of popular impatience, of distrust and of jealousy; but none the less was he to blame for not declining a task which he felt was being made too heavy for his shoulders. The "Aulic Council" at Washington hampered him; nor could he defy it as Grant could. Success even might have been as fatal as defeat, for at that very time the political element was invading the war council, and a Democratic general fresh from the capture of Richmond in 1862 was not a thing to the taste of certain radical leaders.

Posterity—whose justices, if slow, are sure—will give McClellan his due place among the respectable but unlucky commanders whose fortunes were not commensurate with their merit. It will clear his figure from the confusing mists of extravagant detraction and unmeasured praise, do justice to his motives, and record the purity and unselfishness of his professional character. It will say of him that the hands with which he wrought so busily at so many callings, all tending to the public advantage, were clean; that he was worthy of the devotion with which he inspired those who were associated with him in the gloomiest days of the war, and that it was a well-filled life, and one worth living, which closed as the soldier would have it close—in fullness of bodily strength and intellectual vigor, surrounded by those he loved, and with profound peace and perfect union throughout the nation.—[Philadelphia Record.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency George D. Robinson, Governor, for a Day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise.

From ancient time a day has annually been set apart in our Commonwealth at the close of the harvest season for recognition of the people's dependence upon the supreme Ruler of the Universe, and for expression of their gratitude to Him for His abundant goodness and mercy.

The countless blessings of the year now closing call for a renewed observance of the sacred custom, and inspire all hearts in deep thankfulness to offer the tribute of praise.

I do, therefore, with the advise and consent of the Executive Council, appoint therefor THURSDAY, the twenty-sixth day of November next.

And I do earnestly exhort the people that on that day they put aside the ordinary labors and cares, and in their accustomed places of worship and by their firesides acknowledge their obligations to Almighty God for his rich bounty; that they strengthen the bonds of brotherhood, and increase their devotion to State and country: and that they consecrate their lives to Him from whom cometh every good and perfect gift.

Amid plenty, let not the poor want. Of joy and comfort, let not even the weakest and humblest be destitute.

In the tender benefactions of charity and love may there be the purest sanctification of heart and life, and the most acceptable offering to the Heavenly Father, whose watchful care is over all His children.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Boston, this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and tenth.

GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

By His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Council.

HENRY B. PEIRCE, Secretary.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The following proclamation was issued to-day:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

The American people have always abundant cause to be thankful to Almighty God, whose watchful care and guiding hand have been manifested in every stage of their national life, guarding and protecting them in time of peril and safely leading them in the hour of darkness and danger. It is fitting and proper that a nation thus favored should on one day in every year, for that purpose especially appointed, publicly acknowledge the goodness of God and return thanks to Him for all His gracious gifts.

Therefore I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 26th day of November instant, as a day of public Thanksgiving and prayer, and do invoke the observance of the same by all the people of the land. On that day let all secular business be suspended, and let the people assemble in their usual places of worship, and with prayer and songs of praise, devoutly testify their gratitude to the Giver of every good and perfect gift for all that He has done for us in the year that has passed, for our preservation as a united nation, and for our deliverance from the shock and danger of political convulsion; for the blessings of peace and for our safety and quiet, while wars and rumors of wars have agitated and afflicted other nations of the earth; for our security against the scourge of pestilence which in other lands has claimed its dead by thousands and filled the streets with mourners; for plenteous crops which reward the labor of the husbandman and increase our nation's wealth, and for the contentment throughout our borders which follows on the train of prosperity and abundance. And let there also be on the day thus set apart a reunion of families, sanctified and chastened by tender memories and associations, and let the social intercourse of friends with pleasant reminiscences renew the ties of affection and strengthen the bonds of kindly feeling. And let us by no means forget, while we give thanks and enjoy the comforts which have crowned our lives, that truly grateful hearts are inclined to deeds of charity; and that a kind and thoughtful remembrance of the poor will double the pleasures of our condition, and render our praise and thanksgiving more acceptable in the sight of the Lord.

Done at the city of Washington, this second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and tenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President,

T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

☞One Hundred head of Thoroughbred Holsteins, of all ages and both sexes, are to be sold at auction on the fair grounds at Greenfield, Mass., on the 24th and 25th of the present month, November. They are of the choicest breeding and the property of the Houghton Farm, C. W. Wolcott, and H. O Warner. Catalogues are to be had of F. L. Houghton, 28 State street, Boston. See advertisement in another column.

READ AND RUN.

— Tuesday last was election day in eleven different States.

—The British parliament will be dissolved on Tuesday, Nov. 24th.

—The newest club to be set up in Boston is named the Algonquin.

— The prices of coal are advancing, a sure sign of cooler weather.

— There is a marked improvement in the iron and steel industries.

—Diphtheria is making its appearance among the children in Milford, Mass.

— Natural gas is fast superseding coal for fuel in the city of Pittsburgh.

— The actor, John McCullough, is said to continue to improve at his home.

— The decrease of the national debt for the month of October was $13,500,000.

— Cremation is making rapid progress in Europe, as the collected facts show.

— Conservative gains were the result of the recent municipal elections in France.

— The Queen protests her inability to interfere in the case of the condemned Riel.

— A robber who attempted to rob a street car in the streets of Omaha, was shot dead by the driver.

— The political factions in Mexico are getting ready, in certain localities, to break out in open war.

— Taking the population of the world together, the tenacity of life is greater in females than in males.

—The mortal remains of Gen. McClellan were borne to the grave on the darkest morning of the year.

— Fresh eggs have latterly been so scarce in the Boston market that fancy prices have been paid for them.

— General McClellan's funeral took place last Monday morning. The bells were tolled at the time in Boston.

— Children under seven years of age are discovered almost invariably to prefer yellow before all other colors.

— At one time, when he first left the army, General McClellan was chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad.

— A foreign chiropodist, newly arrived, says he has removed corns from several of the crowned heads of Europe.

— A Scotch rustic declined his vote to a soliciting candidate on the ground that it was so hard to get it for himself.

— Measures have been on foot for many months to protect the game and objects of interest in Yellowstone Park.

— Easter will fall next year on St. Mark's day, April 25, its latest possible date. It will not so fall again until 1943.

—The relations existing between English and American clergymen of different denominations are becoming very intimate.

— What goes by the name of Vegetarianism is spreading very rapidly in London. Vegetarian restaurants are multiplying.

— The licensed liquor shops all over the State were closed on election day, under the law passed by the last Legislature.

— Cardinal Manning and fourteen British Catholic bishops have signed and issued a manifesto denouncing mixed education.

— For about twenty years past General McClellan has made his summer home on the summit of Orange Mountain, New Jersey.

— The small-pox scourge has got such a hold on the population of Montreal at last that a feeling of general consternation is imminent.

— Ferdinand Ward, of the late firm of Grant and Ward, was, after conviction of larceny, sentenced to State prison at hard labor for ten years.

— November observed its entrance on the stage, this year, with one of the most thorough rain storms we have been visited with for many months.

— Prince Bismarck has issued an official order that every person shall sign his name in such a legible way that it shall be read at a glance.

—The frontier from Maine to Buffalo is now protected by fifteen inspectors against the admission of small-pox by means of unvaccinated Canadians.

— The Hudson Bay Company's steamer, Princess Royal, carrying a cargo valued at a million dollars, was totally wrecked in Hudson Bay, the loss being complete.

— A New York journal says, with much truth, that the existence of the Canadian Dominion may hang upon so small a thing as the decision of its government with regard to one man's life, meaning Riel.

— The Constantinople conference is expected to end in complete failure. It looks rather as if the conference would but furnish the occasion for the powers to come to an open and perhaps early rupture.

— The Panama Canal project is costing more money than originally estimated, and M. de Lesseps has applied for permission to issue one hundred and twenty francs worth of bonds to meet the extra cost.

— It is found by a Boston man, at present in England, that the little rocky islet called Middle Brewster, off Boston Harbor, was never claimed by Massachusetts Colony, and consequently still belongs to Great Britain.

— Nature, said Rev. Mr. Hamels, in his first lecture before the Lowell Institute, tosses her colors about, from which the painter can select his examples, and he has only to go out and view nature in order to get material enough.

— No polygamists can now be found upon the registration lists in Utah, and none of them hold office, though nearly all the officials chosen in the last election are Mormons who subscribe to the doctrine which they do not dare to practice.

— At the Berlin Conference, Lord Beaconsfield opposed the consolidation in one principality of the territory now known as Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, while Russia, on the other hand, favored it. The situation is now relatively reversed.

— Bartholdi, the designer of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," arrives in New York on Wednesday of the current week. He comes over at the invitation of the committee having the work of erecting the statue in charge, to supervise its erection.

— The Hampshire Gazette of Northampton remarks that "literary fellows" are a pleasant addition to a town, but the more we have of them the less popular will it be to work in a store, a shop, or a factory, and it is from these people, if any, that our growth must come.

— Col. Homer B. Sprague said, in his address on assuming the presidency of Mills College, in San Francisco, that "a thorough understanding of the three great English classics—the Bible, Shakespeare and Milton—would be better than the entire education given in nine-tenths of the colleges."

—The cranberry crop in Provincetown and Truro will run 200 or 300 barrels short of last year's harvest. The quality of the fruit is good, but low prices prevail. The crop on the upper end of the Cape is estimated at from one-half to two-thirds larger than last year, and low prices rule there as well.

—The North Conway and Mount Kearsarge Railroad is projected to run from the Boston and Maine tracks in North Conway to the summit of Mount Kearsarge, a distance of 26 miles. It is expected that the principal division of the road will be completed in season for the 1886 summer travel.

— Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott says in a recently published essay: "One half of our workers are wage-workers; one-third of our population, including the vast majority of our wage-workers, are either of foreign birth or children of foreign-born parents. They are restless, and are growing more so."

—As the New York Times observes respecting the stock market, buying may continue and prices go on rising; every other man in the street is crazy to get rich in a week, and cats and dogs of every sort and kind are being trotted out at quotations which are simply absurd. Conservative people say there is no reason in this, that it is all nonsense, and must end in disaster again; but, for all that, buyers are ...d.

WHAT SPORTING MEN RELY ON

When Lewis R. Redmond, the South Carolina moonshiner, cornered, after for eight years eluding the government officials, was asked to surrender, he exclaimed:

"Never, to men who fire at my back!"

Before he was taken, five bullets had gone clear through him, but strange to relate, he got well, in the hands of a rude backwoods nurse.

By the way, if Garfield had been in the hands of a backwoods nurse, he might have lived. A heap of volunteer testimony against the infallibility of the physicians has been accumulating of late, and people are encouraged to do their own doctoring more and more. It is cheaper and quite as certain.

Before Detective Curtin of Buffalo caught Tom Ballard he "covered" him with his revolver. Tom saw the point and tumbled!

Joe Goss was "covered" a few weeks ago and he tumbled, and so did Dan Mace. Death "fetched 'em" with that dreaded weapon—kidney disease. But they should have been lively and drawn first. They could easily have disarmed the monster had they covered him with that dead shot—Warner's safe cure, which, drawn promptly, always take the prey. It is doubtless true that sporting men dread this enemy more than any mishap of their profession, and presumably this explains why they as a rule are so partial to that celebrated "dead shot."

Redmond was right. No man should surrender when attacked in the back. He should "draw," face about and proceed to the defence, for such attacks, so common among all classes, will fetch a man every time unless "covered" by that wonderfully successful "dead shot."—[Sportsman's News.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Tuesday was election day for local officers in a number of States, and everything passed off without disturbance of any kind. In Massachusetts Gov. Robinson and the ticket associated with him was elected by a plurality of about 22,000 in a light vote, and there were Democratic gains in both branches of the Legislature. In New York, Gov. Hill was re-elected by about 12,000 majority, the Republicans being considered to have carried the Legislature. The elections in Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania were not gubernatorial, but pertained to legislative and local offices. The Republicans are considered to have been successful in each, though but closely so in the two former States. Virginia elected Gen. Fitz-Hugh Lee Governor, together with a Democratic Legislature, by some 20,000 majority. The Democrats likewise carried Maryland by a majority of between 12,000 and 15,000. Iowa is reported to have elected a Republican State ticket by an increased majority.

☞*Macullar, Parker & Co.* supply their customers, who are likewise readers of the *Ploughman*, with a Memorandum List of dress goods for November and December, which will be found as convenient as it is inviting. The autumn overcoats are described in respect to grades of cloth, trimmings, and prices, so that one may decide ot once what he will prefer. Their winter overcoats, now that December is but three weeks off, will attract special attention. In price they range within most reasonable limits, while to read a description of their various kinds and qualities is almost equivalent to making a selection on the spot. This experienced and enterprising firm supply every variety of dress suits required for immediate use, which they offer at truly enticing prices. We commend their new announcement to the immediate attention of our readers, feeling confident that the male portion of them will be more than satisfied with the result of any purchases they may decide to make of this well-known Boston firm of clothiers.

☞ The Massachusetts Institute of Technology issues its Abstract of the Proceedings of the Society of Arts for the Twenty-third year, 1884-1885, the meetings being from 320 to 335 inclusive. We need not say that they are of the first value in the combined field of experiment and instruction.

—The Cherokee Indians have sent a petition to the President, signed by 6000 of their number, asking him to expel from the Cherokee strip of six million acres the cattlemen who hold it on a lease, by which they pay the tribe $100,000 a year for its use.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hand by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, *149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.* oct17-19t eow

— Large shipments of hops are now made daily from San Francisco by the transcontinental lines. It is expected that 65,000 bales will come east for transhipment to Europe this season.

The Youth's Companion

will be sent free to January 1st, 1886, and a full year's subscription from that date, to January, 1887, to all who send $1.75 now for a year's subscription. The YOUTH'S COMPANION is a weekly paper, and has nearly 350,000 subscribers.

— The export demand in New York for live cattle has been very light of late.

☞ STATISTICS SHOW THAT MORE PEOPLE DIE of consumption than from any other cause. Slight colds are the true seeds of consumption. Beware of the slightest cold. Adamson's Botanic Balsam stands without a peer. Trial size only 10 cents.

— Madras, a city of 400,000 inhabitants on the southeastern coast of India, has extended the right of suffrage in municipal affairs to women.

☞ JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE has become recognized as the best washing preparation ever invented. It has relieved wash-day of the old wear and tear, and cleans the dirtiest fabric without injuring it.

— The shipments of Aroostook potatoes have been large.

☞ Purify your blood, tone up the system, and regulate the digestive organs by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

— Oranges will bear shipment better in straw paper wrappers than in tissue paper.

General Chace of Rhode Island, says: "I always keep Hunt's Remedy in my house. It prevents headache and Kidney troubles.

We depart from our usual practice and recommend Hunt's Remedy as a sure cure for all kidney diseases.—*Medical Gazette.*

—The New Orleans Picayune says that if a boy could smell himself as others smell him, he never would smoke cigarettes.

☞ KNOW THYSELF, by reading the "SCIENCE OF LIFE," the best medical work ever published, for young and middle-aged men. apr11–yr

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Oct. 29th, by Rev. A. B. Kendig, D. D., Frank S. Stacy to Clara F. Noyes, both of Plymouth, Mass.

In this city, Oct. 29th, by Rev. Edward Strong, D. D., assisted by Rev. Dr. O. H. White, Dr. Clark Wright of New York to Marion Adelaide, daughter of Thomas M. Stockman, Esq., of Boston.

In this city, Oct. 28th, by Rev. W. W. LeSeur, Mr. H. Elmer Aldrich, son of H. O. Aldrich, Esq., to Miss Amie L. Worth, daughter of Mrs. Jonathan Bates, all of this city.

In Dorchester, Oct. 11th, by Rev. B. J. Johnson, Mr. Nathan H. Bishop to Mrs. Lucy E. Chisholm of South Boston.

In Lynnfield Centre, Nov. 1st, by Rev. Harry L. Brickett, Mr. Jonathan Bryant to Mrs. Susan E. Green, both of Lynnfield.

In Dracut, Nov. 3d, by Rev. Elias Nason, Milton Fox, Esq, to Miss Martha Randolph, both of Dracut.

DEATHS.

In this city, Nov. 1st, Enoch Emerson, 70 years 6 months.

In Woburn, Oct. 30th, George Ball, 60 years.

In Arlington, Nov. 2d, Adolphus Davis, 76 years.

In East Boston, Nov. 1st, Paul Knowles, 80 years 9 months.

At Brush Hill, Milton, Nov. 2d, Hon. James Murray Robbins, 89 years 4 months.

In Cambridge, Nov. 1st, Henrietta H., widow of the late Edward A. Ward.

In Winthrop, Mass., Nov. 2d, Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson, widow of the late John Richardson, 84 years 11 months, formerly of Moultonboro', N. H.

In Cohasset, Nov. 1st, Abby Hurd, daughter of the late Jechonias Thayer of Braintree, Mass.

In Lexington, Nov. 2d, Rose B., wife of Joseph G. Wilkins, 54 years.

In Hudson, Oct. 31st, Adeline Bigelow, widow of the late Ebenezer Witt, 83 years 9 months.

In Somerville, Oct. 29th, Tiley Bond, 81 years 10 months 4 days.

In Cambridgeport, Oct. 28th, Mrs. Laurinda Cheney, widow of the late S. F. Cheney of Athol, 79 years 9 months.

In Quincy, Oct. 29th, Mrs. Mary E. Souther, wife of E. B. Souther, 47 years 10 months 9 days.

In Cambridge, Oct. 30th, Harriet E., wife of James B. Bancroft, 48 years.

In Melrose, Oct. 30th, Moses Warren Scott of Brooklyn, N. Y., 77 years.

In Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 2d, Mr. Samuel T. Bent, Sr., 81 years.

In Weymouth, Nov. 1st, Michael Francis Wallace.

☞ *The Three R's* have long since become a welcome symbol in the advertising columns of the *Ploughman*, because they imply that health is to be had by every one through a respect to certain simple conditions of which Radway's Ready Relief is the unfailing prescription. Radway rightly regards the conquest of a chronic disease as a victory indeed of the healing art, and upon such valuable victories his skilled attention is concentrated. The curative properties of the Radway specifics are properly set forth in the column devoted to them in this week's *Ploughman*. No better voucher of their success could be asked than that furnished by the record of a long course of popular experience with them. They are standards in medication, and their position cannot be shaken by any of the methods known to modern trade or practice. We commend a careful perusal of our Radway column to the readers of the *Ploughman* everywhere.

— The trees on the Common and Public Garden in Boston are to be labelled with the botanical and common names.

Cattle Markets.

BRIGHTON AND WATERTOWN.

Reported expressly for the Mass. Ploughman.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 7.

Amount of Stock at market:—

	Beeves.	Sheep.	Shoats.	Fat Hogs.	Veal.
This week	2282	9,410	226	22,272	386
Last week	2144	15,809	430	17,543	471
One yr ago	1480	9,066	175	18,469	335

Horses 274

Prices.

Beef.—Per 100 lbs. on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, extra, $8 00@8 25; first quality, $7 00@7 50; second quality, $6 00@6 50; third quality, $5 00@5 50; a few choice single pairs, $ @ ; some of the poorest bulls, &c., $4 00@4 50.

Working Oxen.—$100@200@ ; @ handy steers, $60@120 or much according to their value for beef.

Cows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, $25@38; extra, $40@48; farrow and dry, $15@30.

Fancy Milch Cows, $50@80.

Stores.—Thin young cattle for farmers—yearlings, $10 @18 00; two-year-olds, $14@28; three-year-old, $24@40.

Sheared Sheep.—Per lb, live, 2@3¼ cts; extra, 4@4¼c. Sheep and Lambs, ♥ head, in lots, $2 00@4 25. Spring Lambs, @ c ♥ lb. Yearlings, @ c Lambs, 4@5c ♥ lb.

Fat Hogs.—Per lb, 3¾@4c live weight; Shotes, wholesale, @ c; retail, 5@10c; New York Pigs, @ ; Northern Dressed Hogs, 5 @ c. Suckling Pigs, $ @

Veal Calves.—2¼@6¼c ♥ lb.

A few selected Brighton Hides, @c.

Hides.—Brighton, 7½@7¾c ♥ lb; country lots, 7@7½c; light, @ c.

Stags and Bull Hides, @ c; heavy, @c.

Calf Skins.—10@ c. Small hides, @ c.

Tallow.—Brighton, 4¼@5 c ♥ lb; country lots, 2¼@3c.

Pelts.—50c@1 90 each; country lots, 50c@1 90; dairy skins, 50@75c.

Sheared Skins, @ c each; Lamb Skins, @ c each.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

	Beeves.	Sheep.		Beeves.	Sheep.
Maine	433	1328	New York	209	620
N. Hampshire	130	587	R I &		
Vermont	400	2214	Western	829	3150
Massachusetts	127		Canada	203	1482
			Provinces		

Total 2282 9,410

Left over . . . . .

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROAD.

	Beeves.	Sheep.		Beeves.	Sheep.
Fitchburg	318	1652	Eastern	325	1328
Lowell	296	3280	Old Colony		
Boston & Alb.	1182	3,150	On f't & Boats	161	
N Y & N E			Boston & Me.		

Total 2282 9,410

Drovers & Droves.

	Cattle.	Sheep.
Maine.		
F N Harris	225	
J H Fogg	18	
Libby & Son	100	600
Libby-Merrill	35	
Littlefield & Merry	34	
W W Hall	16	
F H Coolidge & Son	42	
S H Wardwell	25	
J F Lawrey	8	
J M Turner	17	
P W Thompson & Son	27	158
Gliines-Weston	96	
P H Donahue		345
D J Allen	12	
C J Wilkins	3	
New Hampshire.		
Dow & Moulton	7	207
H A Wilcox	1	115
N E Winn	1	
I B Sargent	1	
E F Adden	18	231
J O Sanborn-Co	32	
Geo Harris	5	22
Aldrich & Johnson	33	
Breck & Wood	18	30
Vermont.		
G H Sprigg	27	
Wright-Sollace	40	
G E Churchill	2	57
E D Wilcox	18	218
Hall & Seaver	7	154
Sargent-Turner	22	100
B M R Nelson		197
L F Mallony		80
F S Kimball	16	242
F Charlton		95

Cattle and Sheep.

	Cattle.	Sheep.
A Williamson	11	70
W Ricker	2	
A H Holt	1	
H Ingerson agent	2	25
P F Fletcher	32	17
C H Kidder		269
A Worthein	53	
R G Kimball	15	36
B S Hastings	17	200
M C Roundy	11	205
L W Tinker	25	40
F W Atwood	25	
C J Udall		149
T P Chase	30	
P W Dwyer	26	66
Joseph Quinlan	18	
Massachusetts.		
J S Henry	28	29
Scattering	50	
New York.		
S Y Southworth	44	80
W Fisher		170
E Smith		156
G P Flack		184
O C Robinson	15	
W Scollans	150	
Canada.		
S Howes		400
F C Denesha		199
D McCracken		203
B S Hastings		680
J C Caughlin	203	
Western States.		
Farrell & McFlynn	54	
R H Eames	105	
W Scollans	109	
E Farrell		420
Hollis & Co		273
A N Munroe	651	

OWNERS OF VEAL.

MAINE.—Libby & Son, 30; Libby & Merrill, 11; F. H. Coolidge & Son, 21; J. F. Lawyey, 8; J. M. Turner, 2; C. J. Wilkins, 3.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Dow & Moulton, 5; H. A. Wilcox, 10; I. B. Sargent, 3; E. F. Adden, 6; J. O. Sanborn & Co., 2; Aldrich & Johnson, 37; Breck & Wood, 40.

VERMONT.—Sargent & Turner, 3; F. S. Kimball, 25; A. Williamson, 10; H. Ingerson, agent, 9; F. P. Fletcher, 6; A. Worthein, 4; R. G. Kimball, 3; M. C. Roundy, 11.

MASSACHUSETTS.—J. S. Henry, 55.

UNION MARKET, WATERTOWN

Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1885.

The tariff of this week in cattle was fully up to the average. Arriving at market, dealers having the experience of the previous weeks were certainly prepared for a slow demand, and it would seem, at such times, when there is a little outburst of business, they can hardly believe it possible that cattle could be sold out of the slow *dog trot*. Prices this week were generally sustained; if there had been Western cattle on this market, they could not have been sold at less, estimating the lowest, than ¼c ad vance live weight. Dealers in country cattle were firm in their views. Speculators informed us that they could not touch them in any way to make a profitable investment. The cattle were sold mostly direct to the butchers, without passing through second hands, and dealers were not so eager to accept of first bids, knowing that the cattle would be wanted.

SALES OF CATTLE AT UNION MARKET.

Two 2-year-old heifers of 1750 lbs, at 4c live weight, by Wright & Sollace.

Sales of 2 beef cows dress 600 lbs, at 5½c dressed weight, and 2 oxen to dress 1075 lbs, at 8¼c.

Sales of 5 canners for $45: 2 oxen, 3110 lbs, at 5c live weight; 2 do, 3160 lbs, at 4¼c; 2 do, 2510 lbs, at 4c; 2 stags, 2790 lbs, at 3c, by R. G. Kimball.

Sales of 1 pair of 7 feet cattle, 3000 lbs, at $120; 8 cattle, dress 10@11 cwt, at 8c dressed weight; 8 do, dress 1000 lbs, at 7c, by J. O. Sanborn.

Sales of 7 bulls, 850 lbs, at 2c live weight; 8 beef cows, averaging 900 lbs, at 3c, by O. C. Robinson.

Two cattle, dress 956 lbs, at 7¼c; 5 cattle, averaging 1500 lbs, at 5¼c live weight, by I. B. Sargent.

Sales of 4 beef cows, dress 450 lbs, at 4c.

Sales of 15 three-year-old steers at $29 ♥ head, by T. P. Chase.

Ten heifers, averaging 800 lbs, at 3c; 8 do, averaging 800 lbs, at 3¼c, by W. Scollans.

Eight oxen, dress 7@10 cwt, at 6½@8c, by B. S. Hastings.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

WESTERN CATTLE.

PRICES ♥ CWT. ON THE LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra	$6.12½@6.15	Light to fair	$5.50 @5.65
Good to prime	5.75 @6.00	Slim	5.25 @5.40

A few lots of premium steers cost . . . 6.37 @6.40

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 3 and 4.

It being election day on Tuesday, there were some absentees at market. Those who had to purchase cattle were a little more expeditious than is usually the practice upon such occasions. Jobbers were having a pretty good trade, and sold their cattle at from ¼@½c higher, according to quality, than last week. Not much reflection could be cast upon the cattle, as the grades were of the better class of goods. Sales mostly from 5@6c per lb live weight. Butchers are now looking forward to cooler weather, which will improve the demand on all kinds of live stock.

SALES AT BRIGHTON.

5 Western steers av. 1250 lbs at 5¼c; 2 do. av. 1500 lbs at 6c; 5 do. av. 1300 lbs at $5.80, by E. H. Eames.

Sales of 5 steers av. 1250 lbs at $5.80; 2 do. av. 1575 lbs at 6c; 4 do. av. 1150 lbs at $5.60; 5 do. weight 4290 lbs at 5¼c; 6 do. av. 1120 lbs at 5¼c; 9 do. av. 1160 lbs at 5c; 8 do. av. 1200 lbs at 5¼c, by Farrell & McFlynn.

Late arrivals and sales at Brighton on Wednesday:

The only arrivals were 4 loads of cattle by A. N. Monroe. Milch cows were selling rather slowly during the forenoon, and store pigs very dull of sale. A few pair of working oxen changed hands.

Sales of 16 Western cattle av. 1280 lbs, at $5.20; 18 do. av. 1396 lbs at $5.40; 17 do. av. 1381 lbs at $5.45; 18 do. av. 1443 lbs at $5.75; 16 do. av. 1448 lbs at $6.15; 21 do. av. 1415 at 6¼c, by A. N. Monroe.

A lot of 39 head of milch cows; sales were made at $30@$75; 4 at the latter rate and others according to quality lower, by J. S. Henry.

Sales of 10 head from $40@$55, by Breck & Wood.

2 milch cows $60 each; 2 at $50 each; 2 at $45 each, by A. Stone.

A pair of fine Durhams that dressed 2509 lbs at fancy price to H. Bird & Co., by Coolidge & Son.

8 milch cows from $35@$55.

Sales of 30 two-year olds av. 700 lbs at 3¼c L. W.; 8 3-year olds av. 1000 lbs at 3½c, by Libby & Son.

Sales of 1 pair working oxen, 7 ft. 2 in., 3200 lbs, at $140; 1 pair 6 ft. 10 in., 2800 lbs, at $125; 1 pair 7 ft., 3000 lbs, at $120, by J. D. Hosmer.

Sales of 1 pair cattle girthing 7 ft., 3000 lbs, at $140; 1 pair 7 ft. 2 in., 3300 lbs, at $130, by H. M. Taft.

1 pair 6 ft. 9 in. cattle, 2800 lbs, at $124; 9 three and four year old steers, weight 10,100 lbs at 6c D. W., by Glines & Weston.

5 cows at $50@$45; 2 at $33; in at $30, by A. Williamson.

THE SHEEP TRADE.

Sales were much more easily effected this week, as the supply was lighter from the West and also from the Northern States. The tone of the market was slightly improved, not that prices were higher, but that it did not take so long to close out. There were some splendid flocks of Canada Lambs at market, mixed partly with good plump Sheep, for such 4¼@5c were paid. Sales for some slim Sheep at $1.60 ♥ head or about 2c ♥ lb.

400 Sheep and Lambs, weight 80 lbs, were sold at 5c, by S. Howes.

199 Sheep and Lambs, av 85 lbs at 4¼c ♥ lb, 2 lbs ♥ head allowed for wet fleece, by F. C. Denesha.

203 Sheep and Lambs av 75 lbs at 4¼c, D. McCracker.

184 Sheep and Lambs av 77 lbs at 4¼c, a likely flock by G. P. Flack & Son.

156 do av 90 lbs at 4c, by E. Smith.

36 Sheep and Lambs 3190 lbs at 4¼c, by R. G. Kimball.

96 Sheep and Lambs 7140 lbs at 3¼c, by F. Charlton.

80 Sheep av 75 lbs at 3c, by M. C. Roundy.

An extra lot of 66 Lambs of 72 lbs at 5¼c by W. P. Dwyer.

600 Sheep and Lambs av 75 lbs at 4¼c. by Libby & Son.

22 Lambs av 58 lbs at 4¼c, by Geo. Harris.

158 Sheep and Lambs av 57 lbs at 3¼c, by P. W. Thompson.

25 Sheep 1720 lbs at 3¼c, by A. Williamson.

MAINE CATTLE AND WORKING OXEN.

Amongst the best at market were a pr by C. H. Merrill, nicely matched; the home weight was 3610 lbs, they were sold at $175.

Sales of 4 yearlings at $13.50 ♥ head, by I. H. Fogg.

Three yearling Heifers at $13 each, by S. H. Wardwell.

But a few prs of Working Oxen on sale, not being wanted to any extent.

NEW MILCH COWS.

A fair local demand mostly in a light way.

1 Springer at $47 by by I. F. Laurey.

2 Springers $38 and $45, by F. H. Wardwell.

5 New Milch Cows $30@$45.

1 Cow and Calf at $40, by I. B. Sargent.

Sales of 2 good milkers $50 each, by M. C. Roundy.

Sales of 5 Milch Cows $38-49,-2 Springers $45 each, by Libby & Merrill.

1 Cow and Calf at $40, by I. B. Sargent.

VEAL CALVES.

Sales were easily effected on the best at 6@6¼c, 3 head at $16, by R. G. Kimball.

30 Calves, weight 3640 lbs at 4c, by J. S. Henry.

STORE PIGS AND FAT HOGS.

A dull market for young Pigs, supply heavy, mostly at $1.50@$3. Fat Hogs ¼c lower with large supply.

POULTRY.

Receipts 9500 lbs at 8@10c for mixed lots, 12@14c or Turkeys.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

BOSTON FLOUR AND GRAIN.

The flour market is dull and unchanged. Trade is very light, and is confined to jobbers' needs. Millers continue to hold prices up firmly. Corn continues to come forward slowly, and is steady at former quotations. Oats are a little firmer, and sales were made of No. 2 white at 35½c, 35¾c, and 36c.

Flour.—Fine at $2 75@3 00 ♥ bbl; superfine at $3 25@3 75; common extra at $4 00@4 15; medium extra at $4 15@4 40; choice extra at $4 40@4 65; Minnesota bakers' extra at $4 50@5 00; New York roller at $4 86@5 10; Michigan stone at $4 65@4 80; Michigan roller at $4 88@5 10; Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois and St. Louis patents at $5 50@5 85; Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois and St. Louis straights at $5 00@5 50; Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois and St. Louis clears at $4 75@5 00; Minnesota spring patents at $5 65@6 00; Wisconsin spring patents at $5 50@5 85. Cornmeal at $2 35@2 40 ♥ bbl for common, with granulated at $3 10@3 15. Rye flour at $3 50@4. Oatmeal at $4 50@4 75 ♥ bbl for fine and $5@5 25 for cut.

Corn.—High mixed at 54½c; steamer yellow at 54c; No. 2 mixed at 53½c; steamer mixed at 53c; good no grade at 52@53½c.

Oats.—Fancy, No. 1 white at 40@41c; No. 2 white at 35½@35¾c; No. 3 white at 34½@34¾c; mixed at 33 @35c, as to quality.

Millfeed.—Bran at $15 00@15 50 ♥ ton in bulk for spring, with winter wheat at $15 50@16 50; in sacks about $1 00 more; feed and middlings in bulk nominal at $17@20 ♥ ton; some fancy higher; cotton-seed meal at $27@27 50 ♥ ton for prime new on spot, and $25 25 to arrive.

Rye.—Quiet at 75c ♥ bush for New York in a small way.

The above quotations, except for rye, are receivers' prices for car lots.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Flour—Market dull and still strongly in buyers' favor; sales, 14,950 bbls; No. 2 at $2 25@3 35 ♥ bbl; superfine Western and State at $3 15@3 60; common to good extra Western and State at $3 35@3 75; good to choice do at $3 80@5 50; common to choice white wheat Western extra at $5 25; fancy do at $5 30@5 60; common to good extra Ohio at $3 35@5 50; common to choice extra St. Louis at $3 35@5 60; patent Minnesota extra good to prime at $5@5 50; choice to double extra do at $5 60@5 90, including 1900 bbls city mill extra at $4 80@4 90; 1500 bbls fine do at $2 25@3 35; 300 bbls superfine at $3 15@3 60; 1100 bbls extra No. 2 at $3 35 @3 75; 4300 bbls winter wheat extra at $3 35@5 60; 4700 bbls Minnesota extra at $3 35@5 75. Southern flour heavy; common to fair extra, $3 60@4 09; good to choice, $4 10@5 60. Rye flour steady, $3 10@3 50. Corn meal steady; yellow Western, $3@3 25. Brandywine, $3 20@3 25. Wheat—Receipts, 20,550 bush; exports, 80,297 bush; market about ¼c lower and dull; speculation very tame; sales, 38,000 bush spot; No. 2 Chicago spring at 93c; No. 3 red at 91½@92c; No. 2 red at 93c in elevator; No. 1 red State, $1 02; No. 1 white, 97c. Rye nominal. Barley firm; sales, 10,000 bush; No. 2 Canada at 79c; 4000 bush ungraded do at 84c; 3500 six-rowed State at 70@75c. Corn advanced ¼@1c, closing firm; speculation moderate, with a fair export demand; receipts, 64,800 bush.; exports, 67,990 bush; sales, 219,000 bush spot; No. 3, 47¼@43¼c; No. 2 at 52¼@53c in elevator; 53¼@54¼c afloat, and 52¼@53¼c c. f. & i.; No. 2 white at 52¼c. Oats a shade better and only moderately active; sales, 132,000 bush spot; No. 3, 31c; do white, 33c; No. 2, 31¼c in elevator, and 32¼@33c afloat; No. 2 white, 35@35¼c; mixed Western, 29¼@33c; white do, 31@39c; white State, 36½c.

DETROIT, Nov. 2.—Wheat—No. 1 white at 91¼c; No. 2 red at 94¼c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 2.—Wheat quiet; No. 2 soft at 93¾c. Corn dull; No. 2 at 43c. Oats dull; No. 2 at 26¼c

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Flour quiet; winter wheat at $4 75@5 00 for Southern; Wisconsin at $4 65@4 85; Michigan, $4 50@4 90; soft spring wheat, $3 70@4; Minnesota bakers' $3 50@4 50; patents, $4 75@5 75; low grades, $2 00@3 00. Rye flour, $3 30@3 60. Wheat lower; Nov., 85@85¼c; closing, 85¼c; No. 2 spring, 84½@85¼c; No. 3, 69@73c; No. 2 red winter, 89c; No. 3 do, 78c. Corn higher, 40¼c. Oats higher, 26¼c. Rye quiet; No. 2 at 61c. Barley steady; No. 2 at 66¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee 85¼c. Corn steady; No. 2 at 40¼c. Oats firm; No. 2 at 25¼c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 61c. Barley weak; No. 2, 54¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—Flour quiet; family, $3 70@3 40; choice, $4 00@4 10; fancy, $4 50@4 90; patents, $5 25@5 60. Wheat lower; No. 2 red, 93¼c. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed, 36@36¼c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 23¼@24c. Rye lower, 58c. Barley firm, 55@85c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 5800 head; shipments, 2600; market 10c higher; shipping steers, $3 75@6 00; stockers and feeders, $2 25@3 75; cows, bulls and mixed, $1 60@3 75; through Texans firmer; $2 50@3 10; Western rangers firmer; natives and half-breeds, $3 75@4 50; cows, $2 60@3 00; wintered Texans, $2 09@3 10. Hogs—Market 5@10c higher; rough and mixed, $3 15@3 30; packing and shipping, $3 45@3 60; light weights, $3 20@3 70; skips, $2 50@3 00. Sheep—Market steady; natives, $1 75@3 90; Western, $2@3 40; Texans, $2 00@2 90; lambs, $3 00@4 25.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET

Wholesale Prices.

Beans are in more liberal receipt, and prices are steady. Apples are extremely dull. Hay is in more liberal receipt, and choice is steady, but the lower grades are easy. Potatoes are quite firm, and Norfolk sweets brought rather better prices. Choice turkeys are not plenty, and bring full prices.

Beans.—Choice large hand-picked peas at $1 85 @1 90 ♥ bush; choice New York small hand-picked do at $1 85@1 90; small Vermont hand-picked pea, $1 90@2 00; common to good at $1 85@1 90; choice screened do at $1 40@1 45; hand-picked medium at $1 90@2 00; and choice screened do at $1 80@1 85; common do at $1 40@1 60; choice improved yellow eyes at $1 85@1 90; old-fashioned yellow eyes at $1 80@1 85; red kidneys at $2 25@2 40. Canada peas at 80@90c for common roasting, and $1 00@1 20 for choice. Split peas at $5 40@5 70 ♥ bbl; green peas at $1 25@1 40 ♥ bush for choice Western; $1 05@1 10 for Northern.

Fruit.—Apples, choice at $1 37½@1 50; common apples at $1@1 25; Nova Scotia Gravensteins at $2; snow at $2@2 25; pears at $1 50@2 50 ♥ bbl; evaporated apples at 6½@7c ♥ lb; fancy at 8c, and Northern and Eastern quartered and sliced at 4c; Almeria grapes at $5@7 ♥ bbl; extra at $8@9; Florida oranges at $4@4 50; Messina lemons at $2 50@5 50; Palermo do at $2 50@5 50; Malaga do at $2 75@2; Aspinwall bananas at $2 00@2 50 for No. 1; $1 00@1 50 for No. 2; Jamaica do at $1@1 25; Baracoa at $1.

Seeds.—Timothy, Northern at $2 00@2 10 ♥ bush; do Western at $1 85@1 95; clover, Northern at 10½@11c; do Western at 10@10½c ♥ lb; red top, Western at ♥ 50-lb sack, $1 90@2 00; do Jersey, do at $2 20@2 30.

Hay.—Choice prime hay at $19@20; fair to good at $17 00@19 00; choice Eastern fine at $15 00@17 00; fair to good do at $13 00@15 00; poor do at $11 00@13 00; Eastern swale at $11 00@12 00. Rye straw, choice at $17@18; oat straw at $11@12 ♥ ton.

Potatoes.—Houltons rose at 55c; do Hebron at 55@60c; New Hampshire rose at 45@48c; New York and Vermont at 45@48c; Burbank seedlings at 45@50c; prolifics at 40@48c; Norfolk yellow sweets at $1 62½@1 75; Jerseys in bulk at the road at $2 00 ♥ bbl; do double head, $2 12½.

Truck.—Beets at 35c ♥ bush; carrots at 35@40c ♥ bush; turnips at 35@40c ♥ bush; cabbage at $5 @7 ♥ 100; marrow squash at 50@65c; Hubbard do at $5@75c ♥ bbl; turban do at 75@90c; onions at 65@75c ♥ bush; celery at 75@85c ♥ doz; cauliflower at $1@2 ♥ doz; Cape cranberries at $4@6 ♥ bbl; native do at $3@4 50 ♥ bbl.

Poultry.—Western turkeys, choice frozen at 15 @18c; common to good at 13@15c; choice young northern turkeys at 20@22c; Rhode Islands at 22@23c; common to good at 16@18c; old turkeys, choice at 14@16c; common to good at 12@14c; native spring chickens, choice at 16@18c; fancy at 20c; common to good at 14@16c; fowls, fresh killed, choice at 13@15c; common to good at 11@13c; Western do at 10@12½c; green geese at 15@16c; green ducks at 17@18c; Mallard ducks at 60@65c; black do at 75@80c ♥ pair; woodcocks at 35c each; grouse at 70@90c ♥ pair; partridges at 60@65c ♥ pair; live fowls at 8@10c; live chicks at 10@12c.

Sugar.—Raw sugars are quiet at steady quotations. We quote: 5¼@5¼c ♥ lb for fair to good refining; 5¼@6c for centrifugal; 94@96c test; 4¼@5c for Manila, and 4¼@4¼c for Iloilo. Refined sugars are quiet, with a moderate demand. Prices are quoted below. We quote: Standard cubes and cut-loaf at 7@7¼c ♥ lb; powdered at 7c; granulated at 6¼c; standard A at 6 5-16c; Bel A at 6¼c; high grades yellow at 5¼@5¼c; yellow at 5@5¼c ♥ lb. Wholesale grocers' price for granulated at 6¼c ♥ lb.

Molasses.—The market is rather quiet at previous prices. Our quotations are for cargo lots. We quote: Fancy Ponce firm at 40@42c. Porto Rico choice to fancy at 38@42c; good to prime at 26@32c.

BOSTON PROVISION MARKET.

The market is very quiet at previous prices, which are fairly steady. Lard is easy, and is still slow of sale. Fresh beef is in buyers' favor, and the demand is light. The demand for fresh beef and veals has rather increased.

Pork and Lard.—Long cuts at $12 25@12 75; short cuts at $12 25@12 50; backs at $12 75@14 00; light backs at $11 50@12 00; lean ends at $12 50@12 75; pork tongues at $13 00@13 25; prime mess at $12 50@13; extra prime at $9 50@10; mess at $10 75@11 00; Western prime mess pork at $11 50@12 00. Lard at 6¼@6¾c ♥ lb in tierces; 6¾@7¼c in 10-lb pails; 7¼@7¾c in 5-lb pails; 7@8¼c in 3-lb pails. Hams at 9½@10c ♥ lb, according to size and cure; small at 10@10½c; smoked shoulders at 7¼@8c; smoked ribs at 7¼@8c; rib breakfast bacon at 9¼@10c; boneless breakfast bacon at 10@10¼c; pressed hams at 11¼@12c. Dressed hogs, city at 5¼c ♥ lb; country at 5c; live hogs at 4c.

Beef.—Extra plate beef at $12 00@12 50 ♥ bbl; plate at $11 50@12 00; extra family at $12 00@12 50; extra mess at $9 50@10; mess at $9 00@9 50; beef hams at $16@18; beef tongues in bbls at $19@19 50; half bbls at $9 50@10.

Fresh Beef.—Choice steers at 9@9½c ♥ lb; fair steers at 7½@8½c; light steers at 6½@7½c; choice heavy hinds at 12½c; good do at 11@12c; light at 8@11c; good heavy fores at 6@6½c; second quality at 5@6c; rattles at 4@5c; ribs at 6@8c; rumps at 10@13½c; rounds at 6@7c; rump loins at 12@17c; loins at 10@20c.

Other Fresh Meats.—Lambs at 8c; common to good at 4@7c ♥ lb; choice heavy Brighton mutton at 6@7c; Eastern at 5@6c; yearlings at 5@6c; common to good at 3@4c; Eastern veal, choice at 9@10c; common to good at 5@8c; Worcester 10@11c.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.

"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

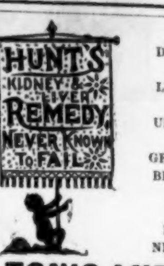
"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.



CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER, BLADDER, AND URINARY ORGANS, DROPSY, GRAVEL, DIABETES, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, PAINS IN THE BACK, LOINS OR SIDE, NERVOUS DISEASES.

TONIC AND BITTER.

IT IS UNEQUALLED IN RESULTS AND PERMANENT IN ITS CURE.

LIVING TESTIMONY.

Blacksmith.

"Having had occasion to use a remedy for kidney troubles I purchased a bottle of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY, and it completely cured me—have no indigestion, and am hearty and healthy for one of my years (65)."—J. F. Woodbury, Blacksmith, Manchester, N. H.

"Small beginnings lead to large endings."

Carpenter.

"I was troubled with a weakness of the Kidneys. I had to pass my water as many as fifteen times during the night. After having used the second bottle of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY I found that all my trouble was gone."—Joseph O. Miller, Carpenter, Xenia, Ohio.

"Be a friend to yourself, and others will."

Fireman.

"I have been a severe sufferer with a weakness of the kidneys, and I took a severe cold while on duty with the fire department. I had terrible pains in my back, and my water troubled me. HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY completely cured me."—H. A. Glass, Columbus, Ohio.

"To the good, night is not dark."

A Sailor.

Captain John Kimball, Sailor, New London, Conn., writes:—"I was taken with severe pains in the small of my back in the region of the kidneys. I had the best medical attendance without experiencing any relief. I bought and used a bottle of HUNT'S Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. Four bottles entirely cured me."

Price $1.25. Send for Pamphlet of Testimonials. HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.

C. N. CRITTENTON, General Agent, nov7 NEW YORK.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

BOSTON BUTTER MARKET.

Butter keeps steady with no change in prices, but the demand is moderate. Cheese is quiet. Eggs are in rather better supply. In New York eggs are firm.

Butter.—Northern creamery, good to choice at 25@26c; fancy at 27@28c; New York dairy at 19@22c; fancy at 22c; Vermont dairy at 22@23c; selections at 23½@24½c; common to good at 19@20c; extra Western fresh made creamery at 25@26c; fancy at 26@27c; common to good at 21@23c; Western ladle packed at 10@12c; do fair to good at 9@11c; strictly imitation creamery, extra at 17@19c; fair at 14@16c. Jobbing prices range 1@2c higher than these quotations.

BOSTON CHEESE MARKET.

Choice Northern at 10@10½c; do St. Lawrence Co. at 10¼c; lower grades according to quality; Western at 9¼@10c. Job lots ¼c higher.

BOSTON EGG MARKET.

Eastern extras at 26@27c; fancy at 28c; Eastern firsts at 25c; New York and Vermont at 25c; Northern at 24c; Western at 21@22c; Island at 25c, and Nova Scotia at 25c; Western, pickled at 18c.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON.

Retail Prices.

Reported expressly for the Ploughman, for the week ending Nov. 7.

BEEF, &c.

Sirloin Steak, lb	25 @28	Corned Tongue	11 @12
Rump Steak	20 @30	Corned Beef	7 @15
Round Steak	16 @17	Smoked Beef	14 @18
Rib Roast	18 @20	Beef Tongue, salt	12 @13
Chucks, &c	8 @11	Press Tripe	7 @8
Tripe	8 @15		
Beef Liver	8 @10		

Pork, Lard, &c.

Fresh Pork, ♥ lb	9 @10	Smoked Shoul's	9 @10
Clear Salt Strips	9 @10	Smoked Ribs	@9
Single Hams	10 @11	Sausages	9 @10
Corned Should's	8 @9	Pigs' Feet	7 @8
Briskets	9 @10	Lard, leaf	8 @9

Veal and Mutton.

Veal, leg	18 @20	Southdown legs, ♥ lb	@20
Veal, shoulder	8 @10	Mutton, ♥ lb	14 @20½
Lamb, ♥ lb	8 @12	Mutton should's	8 @10
Spring Lamb, ♥ lb	14 @16	Spring Lamb, ♥ lb	8 @17

Poultry, Game, &c.

Young Turkeys ♥ lb	25 @	Pigeons, stall fed	@2 50
Sp'g Chickens	20 @ 25	Pigeons, wild, doz	@
Fresh Fowls	17 @ 20	squads	@3 00
Geese		Widgeon, pair	75 @
Geese, Green	20 @ 25	Teal, ♥ pair	75 @1 00
Geese, wild	75 @1 25	Snipe, dozen	3 00 @3 50
Ducks, common ♥ pr	1 50 @2 50	Peep dozen	@ 50
Ducks, blk, pr	1 00 @	Brant, ♥ pair	2 00 @2 50
Quail, ♥ doz.	@	Yellow Legs, doz	@1 50
Grouse, pr	1 00 @1 25	Plover, dozen	@2 50
Partridges pr	1 00 @	Rabbits, each	@ 12½
Eng Pheasants ♥ pr	@5 00	Venison, ♥ lb	@ 25
Ducks, Canvas b'ck pr.	2 50 @3 50	Woodcock, each	@ 50
		Pigs, roasting	@3 00

Butter, Cheese, &c.

BUTTER.		Fair to good do	12 @14
Creamery	28 @33	Farm	12 @14
Choice dairy	28 @30	EGGS.	
Fair to good do	18 @22	Cape	@
Common	14 @16	Eastern	@
CHEESE.		Northern	@
Prime Factory	14 @15	Western	@23
New Cheese	@16		

Fruit and Vegetables.

Apples, pk.	30 @ 50	Onions, Ber., peck	@
Table, peck	50 @ 75	Tomatoes, lb.	@
Baldwins pk	@	Do Bermuda, crate	@
Russets	@	Tomatoes, can	@ 15
Dried, ♥ lb.	@ 10	Citrons, each	10 @ 15
Pears—		Potatoes, pk.	@ 25
Table, doz.	25 @ 50	Sweet Potatoes, lb.	5 @
Sheldon	50 @ 75	Turnips, pck.	@ 25
Grapes—		Beets, peck	@ 25
Concord, lb	10 @ 15	Beans—	
Delaware lb	10 @ 15	White, k'y, peck	75 @ 87
Catawba, lb	10 @	Lima, quart	@ 20
Black Hamburg	75 1 @ 00	Cabbages, each	10 @ 15
Malaga lb.	15 @ 25	Carrots, peck.	@ 25
Oranges—		Parsnips, pck	@ 40
Havana doz	@	Onions, peck.	@ 40
Florida	25 @ 40	Cauliflowers	25 @ 50
Jamaica	@	Celery	15 @ 25
Messina	50 @ 75	Lettuce ♥ head	@ 5
Valencia	@	Squashes—	
Lemons, doz.	20 @ 30	Hubbard, lb	3 @
Bananas, doz	40 @ 50	Marrow, lb.	2 @
Peaches, can.	20 @ 25	Turban	2 @
Whortleberries ♥ box	5 @ 10	New Squash, each	@
Cocoanuts each	@ 10	Okra, ♥ hun.	40 @ 50
Cranberries, peck	75 @1 00	Dandelions, peck	@
Chestnuts, qt	@	Spinach, peck	20 @
Shelbarks, pk	@	Mushrooms	50 @1 00
New Maple Sugar, lb.	@	Horse Radish ♥ lb.	@ 15
Peaches, Cal.	@	Garlic	@ 15
Neufchatel cheese, doz	@ 5	Radishes, bunch	@ 10
Blueberries ♥ quart	@	Leeks, ♥ bunch	10 @
Raspberries ♥ quart	@	Cucumbers, each	25 @ 40
Olives ♥ gal.	1 25 @1 50	Egg Plants, new	15 @ 25
Watermelons, each	@	Herbs, gr'n, bush	5 @
Pineapples	@	Pickles,—♥ gallon—	
Peaches, ♥ can natives	@	Cucumbers	50 @ 75
VEGETABLES.		Martinos	@
Tomatatos, hot-house ♥ lb	@ 50	Limes, qt	15 @ 75
Asparagus, pr bnch, native	@	Lychesse nuts imp, box	@
Green Peas, ♥ peck	@	♥ doz	@
String Beans, ♥ peck	25 @ 50	Rhubarb, lb	@
Green Corn, ♥ dozen	@	Artichokes, ♥ peck	75 @
Potatoes, Bermuda, pk.	@		
Sweet Cider, ♥ gallon	@ 25		

Fish, &c.

Bass, ♥ lb	@ 20	Black Bass, lb	@ 10
Blue Fish	@ 20	Salmon, fro'n ♥ lb	25 @ 30
Codfish, f'sh.	@ 6	Shad	@
Haddock—Fresh, lb.	@ 6	Pickerel, lb.	12½ @
Smoked	8 @	Perch, doz	@ 15
Halibut, lb—Fresh	@ 20	White Fish	@ 17
Smoked	@ 15	Salmon Trout	@ 17
Fins	@ 12½	Lake Trout, lb	@ 15
Cusk, ♥ lb	@ 6	Sword Fish, lb	@
Mackerel, f'sh	15 @ 20	Lobsters, lb.	@ 12
Mackerel, lb, Spanish	@	Frogs Legs, dz	@ 40
Eels, ♥ lb	12 @ 15	Herring, s't dz	@ 30
Smelts	@ 20	Herring, smok ♥ doz.	@ 25
Flounders	@ 6	Tongues and Sounds, ♥ lb	@ 12
Salmon ♥ lb, Fresh	@	Scollops, quart	@ 35
Smoked	@ 25	Oysters, solid, ♥ gallon	1 00 @1 25
Pickled	@ 17	Clams, gallon	@ 70
Soft shelled Crabs, doz	@	Quohaugs, solid, ♥ quart	@ 40
Scup, ♥ lb	@	Tautog	@ 12

Wholesale Prices.

INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET

Beef, &c.

Beef, mess, ♥ bbl, cash	12 00 @13 00	Family	13 00 @14 00
		Tongues	23 00 @24 00

Dressed Beef.

Sides, ♥ lb	8½ @ 9½	Fore quarters	6 @ 6½
Hind quarters	10 @ 13	Rounds	7 @ 8
Rumps & loins	17 @ 18	Ribs	7 @ 9½
Rattles	@ 5		

Pork, Lard, &c.

Backs, bbl.	13 00 @13 50	Ohio prime	8 50 @ 9 00
Extra Clear	13 00 @13 50	Lard, ♥ lb	6½ @ 7
Sh't cut, cl'r	13 00 @13 50	Ohio leaf, lb	6½ @ 7
Long cut c'r	12 50 @13 00	Hams Bos'n ♥ lb	9½ @ 10
Lean ends	12 50 @13 00	Hogs whole	5 @ 6
Mess	9 50 @10 00		
Ohio mess	9 00 @ 9 50		

Veal and Mutton.

Calves, ♥ lb	5 @ 10	♥ lb	6 @ 10
Sheep, ♥ lb	6 @ 10	Lamb, ♥ lb	6 @ 9
Southdown	9 @ 11	Do. spring, lb	8 @ 10

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

BUTTER.		packed	14 @ 18
Creamery, prime	26 @ 30	Com. grades.	10 @ 14
do fair to good	23 @ 25	CHEESE.	
	18 @ 22	Fine factory.	10 @ 11
N Y & Vt dairy prime.	18 @ 25	Fair to go do	9 @ 10
do do fair to good	13 @ 15	Farm	6 @ 8
West'n dairy	13 @ 16	EGGS.	
" Ladle		Eastern	@ 28
		Northern	@ 27
		Western	@ 20
		Cape	@ 30

Fruit and Vegetables.

FRUIT.		White flat	5 @ 60
Apples, bbl	1 50 @ 3 50	Celery ♥ dozen	1 00 @ 1 25
Cranberr's,	@	Lettuce, ♥ dozen	25 @ 50
Country	4 00 @ 6 00	Spinach, ♥ bushel	25 @ 50
Cape	6 00 @ 8 00	Rhubarb lb	@
Lemons b'x	4 50 @ 5 00	Bermuda onions	@
Oranges ♥ case	@	Peas ♥ bh	@
Havana bl	@	String beans ♥ bh	75 @ 1 00
Florida ♥ box	@	Dandelions ♥ bush	@
Messina	4 00 @ 6 00	Sweet potatoes	1 87 @ 2 00
VEGETABLES.		Onions bbl.	2 50 @ 2 75
Potatoes,	1 50 @ 1 75	Beans white Medium bh	1 65 @ 1 75
Early Rose	1 50 @ 1 75	Pea, bush	1 75 @ 2 00
Common.	1 25 @ 1 50	Squashes ♥ cwt	—
Olives ♥ gal	1 00 @ 1 25	Hubbard ♥ bbl	1 25 @ 1 50
Bananas ♥ bunch	1 50 @ 2 00	Marrow bbl.	75 @
Beets new ♥ bush	50 @ 60	♥ ton	
Parsnips ♥ bush	1 00 @	Quinces, bl.	5 00 @10 00
Cabbages, D'h'd. h'd.	10 @ 12	Pickles, bl.	6 00 @10 00
Cabbages, Savoy	85 @ 1 00	Cucumber	6 @
Turnips, white	40 @ 50	Limes	@
Yellow	1 00 @ 1 00		

MEMORANDUM LIST FOR November & December REFERENCE.

AUTUMN OVERCOATS, from $12 to $30. Selections from forty grades that differ in some degree in respect of quality in lining and trimming or in pattern and fineness of cloth, as the case may be, but all expressly designed to take the place of custom-made garments. We are not aware of another collection at once so large and without any second-class material whatever.

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WINTER OVERCOATS, from $20 to $40. This season we shall offer extra warm overcoats, from fabrics of soft finish, in blacks, blues, and browns, made for us by the Aberdeen Crombies. There is nothing finer or more durable than these Scotch goods. The usual general assortment will also be kept up in full by weekly renewals from our own workshops, and will include the standard Elysians, Chinchillas, Kerseys, Meltons, Pilots, Beavers, in addition to the latest specialties in diagonals, mixtures, etc. We give the closest attention to the manufacture of these winter overcoats, in order to maintain the reputation that has attended them throughout New England since we began business in 1852. To economical buyers, we commend the goods for lasting qualities as well as for fashionable design in make-up and finish.

DRESS SUITS FOR IMMEDIATE USE. From imported Broadcloths and Doeskins. These goods cannot possibly be distinguished from custom-made articles. They are made up with the greatest care in the dull season, and are sold at 25 per cent. less than the same qualities when ordered of a merchant tailor. Any size or figure of ordinary proportions may be perfectly fitted without delay. Full suits from $35 to $45, or single garments can be selected at proportionate rates.

BUSINESS SUITS, of medium and heavy weight goods, from the best Scotch, English, and American mills. These garments are made specially for the best class of trade in city and country, and are not to be considered as ordinary ready-made clothing.

MORNING AND WALKING SUITS, in black French worsteds, in diagonal and basket weaves. Very neat for young gentlemen, and suitable for nearly all occasions.

FINE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS. We cut and make shirts to order, all the work being done on our own premises. We have hitherto succeeded in producing first-class articles in this line, and can guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

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GLOVES for all occasions. We have a large and choice assortment of English Coaching and street Gloves.

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WILLIAM H. HARRINGTON,
AUGUSTUS D. SMALL.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
SUFFOLK ss. SEPT. 29, 1885.
Then personally appeared the above named Wm. H. Harrington and Aug. D. Small and severally acknowledged the above certificate to be their free act, before me,
JOHN H. P. AHERIN, Justice of the Peace.
oct10 6t

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ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1886.

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A CAPITAL SERIAL FOR BOYS, by J. T. TROWBRIDGE.
IRON TRIALS, a Thrilling Story, by GEO. MANVILLE FENN.
AN ANONYMOUS LETTER, by M. R. HOUSEKEEPER.
QUEER NEIGHBORS, by C. A. STEPHENS.
AWAY DOWN IN POOR VALLEY, by CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK.

Adventures.

ARCTIC ADVENTURES, by Lieut. GREELY, U. S. N.
THE SLAVE CATCHERS of Madagascar, Lieut. SHUFELDT.
AMONG THE BREAKERS, by C. F. GORDON CUMMING.
CANADIAN ADVENTURES, by E. W. THOMSON.
ADVENTURES OF STOWAWAYS, by WM. H. RIDEING.
MY ESCAPE from Morro Castle, by a Cuban Patriot, JUAN ROMERO.
A BOY'S ADVENTURES in Montana, by JAMES W. TOWLE.
MY ADVENTURE with Road Agents, FRANK W. CALKINS.
EXPLOITS with Submarine Boats and Torpedoes in Naval Warfare, by T. C. HOYT.

Natural History.

INCIDENTS OF ANIMAL Sagacity, by REV. J. G. WOOD.
NEW STORIES from the Fisheries, by Prof. SPENCER F. BAIRD.
DOGS WHO EARN THEIR LIVING, by JAMES GREENWOOD.
STORIES of Old Trappers and Fur-Buyers, F. W. CALKINS.
AMUSING SKETCHES of Whale-Hunting, A. F. MYERS.
PERILS OF PEARL DIVING, by Col. T. W. KNOX.
THE ROGUE ELEPHANT, by W. T. HORNADAY.
THE KEEPERS OF THE ZOO: or Anecdotes about Animals, gleaned from the Keepers of the Zoological Gardens, London, by ARTHUR RIGBY.

Special Articles.

CHANCES FOR AMERICAN BOYS, by THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.
DRAMATIC EPISODES in English History, by JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.
GLIMPSES OF ROUMANIA, by THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.
A MUSIC LESSON, by the Famous Singer, CHRISTINE NILSSON.
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THE VICTIMS OF CIRCUMSTANCES, by WILKIE COLLINS.
THE SPEED OF METEORS, by RICHARD A. PROCTOR.
OUR FUTURE SHOWN BY THE CENSUS, by FRANCIS A. WALKER.
ADVICE TO YOUNG SINGERS, by CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

ADVICE TO A BOY ENTERING COLLEGE, Four Papers, by
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President NOAH PORTER, of Yale College.
President F. A. P. BARNARD, of Columbia College.
Professor MOSES COIT TYLER, of Cornell College.

Useful and Practical.

BOYS WHO CAME FROM THE FARM, H. BUTTERWORTH.
VIOLIN BOWING—Buying a Violin, by ROBT. D. BRAIN.
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SHORT-HAND AS A PROFESSION, HERBERT W. GLEASON.
HOW TO FORM a Young Folks' Shakespeare Club, Prof. W. J. ROLFE.
HOME-SEEKING IN THE WEST—Homesteading—How Land is Pre-empted—Farming and Irrigation—How to Secure Land by Tree Culture, by E. V. SMALLEY.

Entertaining.

PERSONAL ANECDOTES of John Marshall, J. ESTEN COOKE.
DRIFTED IN: A Story of a Storm-Bound Train, OSCAR KNOX.
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FIGHTING THE ARCTIC COLD, by Lieut. SCHWATKA.
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LIFE IN TURKEY, by the U. S. Minister to Turkey, Hon. S. S. COX.
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This discovery is the result of his exhaustive investigation and close study of its nature and cause, and has proved a perfect and absolute success in every case in which it has been applied. The sufferings from asthma are so severe that this discovery deserves to be hailed with joy by every lover of humanity. The remedy employed is not a mere temporary relief, but removes the condition from which this disease arises, and from the very beginning of the treatment prompt relief is experienced, which is followed in a comparatively short time by a complete and permanent cure. Parties who have been cured by this treatment years ago have remained perfectly well up to date, although living in the same climate and under the same conditions as heretofore. It can be confidently asserted that among all the recent medical discoveries there is none of greater value to suffering humanity than this cure of asthma.

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Hours from 8 until 12 daily.

Office and Residence

115 BOYLSTON STREET,
BOSTON, MASS. aug1 1y

THE STORM.

Severest for Years on the New England Coast.

The storm of last Monday was the severest in the harbor and along shore of any that can be remembered by the saltest salt along the docks. On Sunday, at midnight, the sky was overcast, and there were indications of a storm, to be accompanied by snow, many thought. By one o'clock, the east wind, which had been blowing all day, worked a little more to the southward, and commenced to pipe. At three o'clock it was blowing half a hurricane, and the vessels at anchor in the stream, as well as those below in the roads, got out second anchors. With the first sign of daylight tremendous gusts of wind, accompanied by a heavy down-pour of rain, came rushing up the harbor, causing vessels moored to the docks on the Boston side of the harbor to labor and strain and tug at their fasts in an exceedingly alarming manner, while vessels at anchor in the stream were jumping their jibbooms into the sea at every pitch. At high water a view of the harbor from the end of Lewis wharf was a grand one. As far as one could see through the driving rain, the harbor was one mass of rolling billows crested with foam, and, as they struck the docks, the spray was thrown with tremendous force high in the air. Vessels lying at the end of piers were particularly exposed, and all that could be were worked into the docks. Lying on the flats, off Fort Point channel, was a large mud digger, and the sea went completely over her house. Finding that her spuds would not hold, tugs were signalled, and she was towed, with much difficulty, to the East Boston side of the harbor. While the tugs were working on the digger, the British brig, Lottie E., lying at Rowe's wharf, was pounding and chafing badly, and, finally, when an extra hard gust struck her, over on her beam ends she went. Preventers were at once got on her, and by the help of the tug Elsie she was righted, considerably damaged. The storm played the worst havoc at Lewis wharf, and for an hour or so the scene was exciting. The large ship Magellan, lying on the north side of the south pier, was firmly, as it was thought, secured by enormous chains. The sea running into the dock was heavy, and the gallant ship rose and fell as though she was at sea. Suddenly one of the chains parted as though it had been made of pipe clay, and the vessel pitched forward. This snapped the second chain, and the ship rushed into the dock. Hawsers were at once got over the side, and the ship was stopped after she had moved about twenty feet. At the next pier the schooner Carrie Easler of Parsboro, N. S., was lying outside of the barkentine Carrie Hecele. She was exposed to the full force of the storm, and pitched and rolled in a most alarming manner. For an hour or more her lines held, but the strain was too great and they parted. She was swept by the wind into the adjoining dock, carrying away her own davits, crushing her boats, at the same time breaking the spankerboom of the bark Addie Carver, and finally jamming between the bark E. L. Maberry and the slip of the south ferry. Here she lay, pitching and rolling, and badly chafing the sides of the Maberry. The tug Elsie finally got a line to her and towed her clear, but when well out in the stream the hawser parted, and, like a race horse, she came again down on the docks. She entered the south ferry slip, and, striking the piles, carried away jibboom and all head gear. A second attempt was made to tow her clear by the Elsie, and she was finally anchored in mid-stream, a complete wreck. At this time a fishing schooner came into Commercial wharf, and, being unable to get her foresail down, kept her headway until she struck the sidewalk on Atlantic avenue, and carried away the fence. Early in the morning an unknown British schooner, anchored on the flats, got adrift, collided with another vessel and carried away her mainboom. At eleven o'clock the tug Storm King arrived up from below with the bark R. A. Allen in tow. Capt. McDonald of the steamer reported a tremendous sea running below. How heavy it was may be judged from the fact that the pilot, furnished by No. 4, would not allow his man to run the risk of regaining the pilot boat, and the tug brought both man and boat to the city. The tug anchored the bark on the flats, but it was so rough that she could not get alongside, and her captain and the pilot were brought to the tug in the pilot's dingy. This happening in the upper harbor is an extraordinary incident, and shows the tremendous force of the gale at Jeffries. Three yachts were sunk at their moorings. The breaking of the heavy sea over the tracks of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad, just beyond the Boston Forge works, on Maverick street, caused a washout, which was only prevented from enlarging, and, probably, causing considerable damage, by the repeated exertions of a gang of track laborers in filling in the holes. At Wood Island the sea ran high, and washed over the track of the narrow guage road.

The schooner Sarah Mills, outward bound, in ballast, struck on the back side of Long Island yesterday morning. She was hauled off by the tug William H. Clark, and anchored in Nantasket roads, apparently uninjured.

—Petitions for weekly payments for labor are beginning to be signed and presented in many quarters.

TEA CLUBS

THE GREAT CHINA TEA CO. Give away as premiums to those forming clubs for the sale of their TEAS and COFFEES, Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Silverware, Watches, etc. WHITE TEA SETS of 46 and 68 pieces with $10 and $12 orders. Decorated TEA SETS of 44 & 56 pieces with $12 and $15 orders. STEM-WINDING SWISS WATCHES with $15 orders. GOLD BAND or Moss Rose Tea Sets of 44 pieces, or White Dinner Sets of 112 pieces, with $20 orders. Send us your address and mention this paper; we will mail you our Club Book containing a complete Premium & Price List. THE GREAT CHINA TEA CO., 210 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS. sept26 19teow

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AGENTS in every town to sell the "Raising and Management of Poultry," a phonographic report of the meeting of breeders and experts held in Boston last March.
Send 50 cents for a specimen copy to
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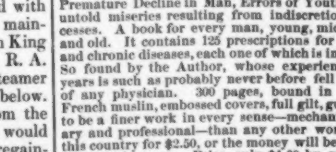

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Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail, post paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the President of which, the Hon. P. A. Bissell, and associate officers of the Board, the reader is respectfully referred.

This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom This book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Argonaut.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully, without an instance of failure. HEAL THYSELF ap11-52t

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BURIAL OF M'CLELLAN.

Simple and Impressive Services in the Madison Square Church—The Interment at Trenton, N. J.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The funeral of General McClellan to-day was largely attended. The body arrived yesterday afternoon from Orange, and was taken to the house of W. C. Prime, and the services were held at the Presbyterian Church on Madison Square. All persons who desired to enter the church were free to do so, the main door alone being reserved for the ceremony. Single members of various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the fighting brigade of General Meagher took seats within, no tickets being required. Everything was informal and without restraint. In a little while after the police had been stationed in front of the church, General Hancock, one of the pall-bearers, arrived. The General was admitted to the house of Mr. Prime. Soon came Joe Johnston of the Confederate service. With him was Fitz-John Porter. Then came General McMahon, accompanied by General Franklin. The other pall-bearers were not long in arriviug. While the gentlemen named were arriving, the members of the Loyal Legion, who were going to escort the body from Mr. Prime's house to the church and from the church to the grave at Trenton Cemetery, had assembled in front of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A few minutes before ten o'clock the police formed in long lines on each side of the sidewalk on Twenty-third street, one long file on the north side extending to the church around the corner. The streets were soon partly cleared and the Loyal Legion formed in readiness to take up position in front and rear. The doors of Mr. Prime's house were opened, and the pall-bearers came out bare-headed, followed by the undertaker and six of his men. The coffin was covered with black cloth, and on it rested a laurel wreath and a palm leaf.

The party crossed over to the other side of Twenty-third street, and the four carriages for the McClellan and Marcy families came up and received their occupants. Then the procession started for the church, the coffin carried on the sidewalk, and the carriages slowly following. There was a double line of spectators standing in the road, most of whom took off their hats as the coffin passed. As it was borne along one of the bearers stumbled, and the wreath and palm leaf fell off and would have been trodden upon had not two of the pall-bearers adroitly caught them.

At ten o'clock the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and the Rev. Dr. Whittaker of Orange entered the church and proceeded down the middle aisle to the door, where they received the casket containing the remains of the deceased general. Then the strains of the "Dead March in Saul" broke forth from the organ. The casket was raised on the shoulders of six men, and, preceded by the two clergymen and followed by the pall-bearers and mourners, was borne slowly and reverently up the aisle. A raised black covered platform stood directly in front of the pulpit, and on this the casket was placed. At its head, on a table and resting against the pulpit, was a floral design representing an American flag. It was composed entirely of immortelles and embellished with bunches of tea roses, sprays of palm, and edged with smilax. Diagonally across its face was a sword in black immortelles, with a hilt of tea roses. Beneath the flag was a pillow bearing the word "Rest."

On the casket, which was covered with black cloth, and on either side of which were three silver handles with black bars, rested a wreath of oak leaves tied with a purple ribbon and three long sprays of palm.

As soon as the mourners were all seated the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst came forward in the pulpit and began the funeral services of the Presbyterian Church. When he had finished the choir sang the hymn, "Jesus, lover of my soul," one of the dead general's favorites, in a touching manner. At its conclusion Dr. Parkhurst again came forward and read the conclusion of the service, offered up a touching prayer, and finished with the Lord's Prayer. Dr. Whittaker then read the first verse of the hymn, "O mother, dear Jerusalem," which was afterwards sung by the choir. Dr. Parkhurst then gave the benediction, after which the casket was removed to the hearse, and the funeral cortege started fot the ferry, and was taken to Trenton for interment.

—The New England Cremation Society of Boston has been incorporated, with a capital of $25,000.

—An Alabama man is about to issue a book to prove that John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, is still living.

—New York physicians testify that there are hundreds of young women in that city who are worn-out at a comparatively early age in school teaching.

—The Utah commission will urge Congress to pass a law still more stringent, directed against the political power of the Mormon priesthood, and intended to discourage new plural marriages.

—The President issued an official proclamation for Thanksgiving on Monday last, the date fixed being November 26.

THE KEMP Manure Spreader.

No farmer can afford to apply manure for seeding down or top-dressing this Fall, without the use of the KEMP Spreader.

IT SAVES TIME,
IT SAVES LABOR,
IT SAVES MONEY.

It will astonish all in the increase of crop above the ordinary way of spreading manure by hand. Send for descriptive circular, and by all means consult your neighbors who use them.

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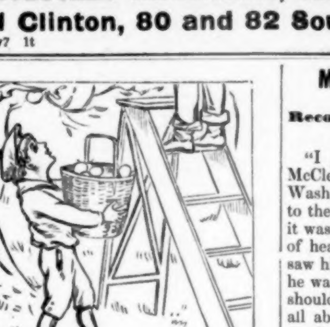

HARVEST DAYS

These are our harvest days, and the sales in each of our departments for October, 1885, will be memorable.

Have you a Boy's Suit or Overcoat to select? You will find in our stock the very thing you want. We had a thousand Men's Winter Overcoats last week, bought in spring from Knowles & Leland, but they have disappeared so rapidly that sizes have begun to be broken; still, if you can be fitted, there are some notable bargains left. Our Overcoat business is certainly wonderful, considering the clemency of the weather, and the keen competition in trade.

Winter Under-Clothing, Lap Robes, Hats and Caps, are moving in large quantities. In Hats, perhaps, we offer the very best trades—selling for $2.50 the same Hat which is retailed up-town for $3.50.

But the busiest place of all is our custom department, where Suits and Overcoats are made to order only. The prices are our own—no one can offer the same quality of goods at the figures we name, and everybody knows what our prices are.

If bulk of sales indicates revial of business, then business is alive all over.

When you come to Boston remember that all the Cabs and Herdics in the city are free to our patrons. Our elegant new Hansom Cabs have attracted great attention, and won deserved praise—they are at the service of the public. Our telephone number is 935.

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$1 REVOLVERS, $1

I HAVE a few NICKLE-PLATED 7-shot REVOLVERS on hand, in perfect order, but slightly soiled with handling, which I will sell for ONE DOLLAR each, if taken at once.
GEORGE W. WRIGHT, Box 295,
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A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. Terms mailed free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. nov7-52t

Man Wanted SALARY $75 to $100 for our business in his locality. Responsible house. References exchanged. GAY & CO., 12 Barclay St., N. Y. oct3 7t

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CATARRH NERVOUS HEADACHE, ASTHMA and all similar complaints. Sure relief and cure by using NO NAME, THE SUFFERERS' FRIEND. Send for testimonials and reliable reference of people in this section who have been cured. Sent by mail or express. Price, 50 cts. and $1. KENOZA COMPOUNDING COMPANY., P. O. Box 125, Haverhill, Mass. oct31 13t.

APPLES

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The attention of shippers is called to the facilities offered by the Warren Line of first-class steamers from

BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Weekly sailings. Special attention paid to ventilation. Quick dispatch in discharging. Freight at lowest rates. Apply to WARREN & CO., 18 Post-office square, Boston. Consignments received by George Warren & Co., Liverpool oct24 4t

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40 HIDDEN NAME, Perfumed and Embossed Cards, Pocket Calendar and new Samples, all 10c. 13 pks and Agent's Outfit, $1. CLINTON & CO., Nor. Haven Ct. aug22 7teow

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for the sale of our Nursery Stock. Unequaled facilities. One of the largest and oldest established Nurseries in the States. For terms address, W. & T. SMITH, GENEVA, N. Y. aug29-4teow

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N. B. We want all kinds of Teachers for Schools and Families. jy1-6t

M'CLELLAN REMINISCENCES.

Recollections of Gen. Van Vliet and of a Telegrapher.

"I just heard a little while ago of Gen. McClellan's death," said Gen. Van Vliet to a Washington Star reporter. "I went at once to the war department, and learned there that it was true—that he had died during the night of heart disease. I was greatly surprised. I saw him in New York just the other day, and he was well and hearty. I thought then I should be dead before he was. Yes, I know all about him, but there is very little you won't find in the old army registers. I served with him in Mexico, and in the late war I was his quartermaster-general. I came here with him, and was with him all the time. I was with him and messed with him during his seven days' campaign. He was a gallant officer, of great promise. I graduated some time before he did, and was his senior in Mexico. He was then a gallant young soldier, and I believe was wounded. He was a gallant officer when he took command of the army of the Potamac, but he was unfortunate in being put forward just at that time. It is always so in war. Those who enter the contest first suffer. They have the disadvantage of raw recruits and disorganization to contend with; those that come later into the field have the benefit of the training and experience that time gives to the army. They have veterans to deal with. McClellan took command just when the army was demoralized by the Bull Run defeat, and he had to be cautious. It was, as Gen. Fitz John Porter has said just the other day: 'The men were in that condition when all that was necessary to put them to flight was to touch off a pack of firecrackers.' McClellan could not throw his men upon the enemy. He had to be cautious and take time to train them to the task before them."

"I saw a good deal of McClellan during the war," said a well-known journalist to a Star reporter. "He detailed me from the ranks to serve as an army telegrapher three days after my regiment reached Washington. I continued in this service during the war, and, like other army telegraphers, had much to do personally from time to time for the army commander, holding necessarily somewhat confidential relations with him. He was the most popular commander, beyond all comparison, we ever had in the east. The soldiers to a man, so far as I knew, idolized him, and long after the general public dropped him we swore by him and lamented his departure. It was my fortune to have been in charge of the military telegraph office at Alexandria when McClellan came up from the peninsula—almost in disgrace. He had, I remember hearing him say, only seventeen men under his command when he arrived. His army, you remember, had been sent to help John Pope, and the day before his arrival at Alexandria the second Bull Run was fought. It was a time of great excitement in Alexandria and Washington; the wounded and stragglers from our defeated army were pouring into the two cities, bringing all sorts of reports of the disaster, and the trains toward the North were crammed with escaping citizens. We momentarily expected to hear the sound of the guns of the pursuing rebels over the Seminary hill and Arlington heights. McClellan was ill, and, having come into my office for the purpose of reporting his arrival to the secretary of war, he lay down on a lounge and remained there pretty nearly all day in telegraphic correspondence with President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton. The result of the correspondence was the promulgation of an order reinstating Gen. McClellan in command of the army. There was a wonderful revolution in public sentiment, and in the ranks the effect was still more startling. The defeated soldiers, worn out and used up, as they were, seemed inspired with renewed vitality, and marched gaily off up the Potamac. The entire military machine responded as if once again in the hands of its master. Well, you know, we marched up through Maryland, met the rebels at Antietam and sent them, whipped and howling, back across the Potamac. It was a long time ago, and I was quite a youngster. I could, of course, personally see but little of the great events which were in progress, but I most distinctly remember the widespread impression among the soldiers at that time, that McClellan was the only man fit to command us, and to that impression we largely attributed the victory."

HINTS FOR THE GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

[Country Gentleman.]

There are several matters of autumn work in the orchard and garden which should not be ommitted at this season of the year.

Plum Trees.—Which are often ruined by neglecting the black knots on their first appearance, may be easily saved by promptly cutting off and burning. The work should be done in summer before the disease has spread, but being often concealed by foliage, the knots become visible as soon as the leaves fall. All should therefore be promptly cut away at the present time, and to emmitt the fire.

Moss.—Is one of the best materials in which to pack garden vegetables for winter, being easy to handle and remove, and preserving the moisture and freshness of the roots, and preventing wilting. There are many places where it may be easily procured from damp woods, from rotton logs or the roots of trees, and in other places from swamps. If in large flakes, they are to be torn to pieces, so as to make fine packing. Placed in alternate layers with such roots as beets, parsnips, turnips or carrots, it preserves their freshness, and it may be used for packing cabbage heads or celery.

Potatoes.—When not kept in cellars, may be safely placed in heaps in open ground, if plenty of straw is used, with a few inches of earth. The common practice, of covering them with a little straw and much earth, should be reversed, and at least one foot of packed straw placed on the heap, which will render unnecessary more than three or four inches of earth to hold it. The abundant covering of dry straw protects the potatoes from frost, keeps them dry, and absorbs any unwholesome dampness. We have found that in heaps of potatoes thus treated, containing sixty or seventy bushels, scarcely a peck was injured during cold winters.

Ploughing in Rye.—After the digging of potatoes, both in the garden and in the field, a good deal of enriching material may be secured in addition to manuring, by sowing densely a crop of rye. It may be turned under in spring in time to plant corn, sow turnips, or set out cabbages. If the potato crop has been kept clean, the ground will be made mellow enough by the digging of the potatoes to receive the seed of the rye, by harrowing alone. As this crop occupies the vacant time between the two crops, it is an inexpensive fertilizer.

Forest Leaves.—For the winter protection of many half tender ganden plants, leaves from the woods prove valuable, and it is well therefore to secure a good supply in time. For covering tender prostrated grapevines or raspberry canes, they are less liable to produce rotting than an entire covering with earth. A little brush, or sprinkling of soil, will hold them in position. They are less suitable for covering strawberries, as they exc ude air, and evergreen branches are better.

Thinning Raspberries.—These should always be sufficiently thinned quite early in the season, or when the young shoots are but a few inches high, leaving only the desired number to grow. They will thus become much stouter than if allowed to come up in a thick mass. But where this work has been neglected in time, the thinning should now be performed, provided the sorts are hardy enough to withstand the increased exposure to winter winds to which they will be subjected; or provided they stand in sheltered positions. Otherwise, it is better to let them remain till spring, as they will shelter each other, and assist in collecting and holding the accumulating snow, which serves as additional protection.

Heeling-In Trees.—Many fruit trees purchased in autumn cannot be set out till spring, and must therefore be heeled-in for winter. If this work is carelessly done, it is but little better than to throw them into the brush heap; if properly performed, they will pass the winter safely, and be in fine condition to set out in spring, and even better than if dug and procured then, as they will have partly recovered from the mutilation they received at the roots in digging. A dry and sheltered spot must be selected for heeling-in, free from proximity to weeds and grass, which may harbor mice, the trees placed in the trench in an inclined position, and the roots and a portion of the stems covered with fine earth. The most important point of all is to fill in compactly all crevices among the roots. Then raise a ridge or mound of earth all around them, beaten smooth with the spade to exclude mice, which will not ascend steep, smooth earth under the snow. Sometimes the careless and hasty work is done of burying the trees in the bunches in which they are tied for shipping, by which it is impossible to fill all the interstices or crevices among them. They must be untied and properly spread for compact covering. All hardy trees may be safely set out in autumn, in places not swept by winds, and with smooth mounds of compact earth for protection, and for excluding mice.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Elections were held Tuesday, November 3, in eleven States. Connecticut elects a House of Representatives and half the Senate; Massachusetts, a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General and a full Legislature; New Jersey, one-third of the Senate, a full Assembly and county officers; New York, a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and a full Legislature; Pennsylvania, a State Treasurer; Maryland, a State Comptroller and Clerk of the Court of Appeals; Virginia, a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General and a Legislature; Mississippi, a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislature; Colorado, a Judge of the Supreme Court; Nebraska, a Supreme Court Judge and Regents of the University; Iowa, a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Supreme Court Judge and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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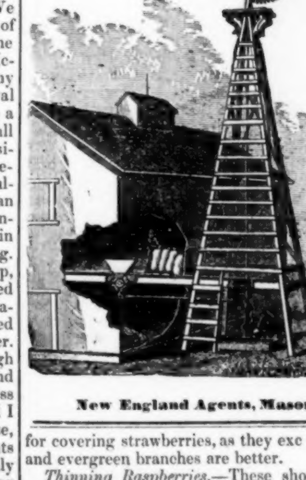

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The Poet's Corner.

THE SONG OF AMERICA.

BY REV. MINOT J. SAVAGE.

I.

What song shall America sing,
Young heir of the elder world,
Whose knee ne'er bent to a tyrant king,
Whose banner defeat ne'er furled?
A song for the brave and the free!
No echo of ancient rhyme;
But a shout of hope for the day to be,
The light of the coming time!

CHORUS:

A song for the brave, etc.

II.

From the dark low lands of the past,
Swelling loud o'er the victim's cries,
The hero's shout sweeps up the blast
Where wounded freedom dies.
The drum's dull beat and the trumpet's blare,
From the far off years are heard;
But the pæan of kings is man's despair,
And the hope of the world deferred.

CHORUS:

The drum's dull beat, etc.

III.

'Tis the song of the free we sing!
Of a good time not yet born,
Where each man of himself is king;
Of a day whose gladsome morn
Shall see the earth beneath our feet
And a fair sky overhead;
When those now sad shall find life sweet,
And none shall hunger for bread.

CHORUS:

Shall see the earth, etc.

IV.

Sing then our American song!
'Tis no boast of triumphs won
At the price of another's wrong,
Or of foul deeds foully done.
We fight for the wide world's right,
To enlarge life's scope and plan,
To flood the earth with hope and light,
To build the kingdom of man.

CHORUS:

We fight for the, etc.

Ladies' Department.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

ON THE NOR'WEST;

FROZEN IN.

A WHALING YARN.

BY JOHN HUBBARD WOODBURY.

Author of "A Trip Southward," "Corporal Squib on the Farm," "David and I," "The Lost Indianman," How I Found It," etc., etc.

CHAPTER XIX.

Auroral Splendors. Uncle Jim Astonished. Christmas, and News from Home.

Another effect of the intense cold was to slacken all the standing rigging of our ship. This was owing to the drying effect of the extreme low temperature. Every particle of moisture was frozen out, and after the sun was gone all the shrouds and stays were slack and loose; but when the sun reappeared and the weather became warmer, they tauntened again.

Whenever, too, any one got a scratch, or any abrasion of the skin, which under that low temperature became very tender and easily torn, it was unusually long in healing,—perhaps because the pores of the skin were more expanded, or the flesh of a less firmer texture, than would have been the case in a warmer atmosphere, though as to that I am unable to say.

And it was almost startling to hear each other's voices at such distances as we did, when the air was still and we were outside the ship. Ordinary conversation could at such times be plainly heard two or three hundred yards away,—and of course we had to be a little careful what we said of each other, to each other, of those who were not with us.

When the air was still, and one happened to be away from the ship alone, as I sometimes was, for I liked to get by myself occasionally, the silence was impressive. Especially was it so after the sun was gone, and only the moon and those cold rays from other far-off suns lighted the snowy fields. It was no difficult matter then to imagine that you could hear the "music of the spheres." It almost seemed at times that I could hear the very motion of our own wheeling planet, as it coursed around the great orb that was hid from view; and awesome thoughts would come, as I stood gazing into those starry depths whose immensity the mind of man can never span; in which, after all, our own revolving sphere is but as a grain of sand that is cast up by the sea.

But although sounds were heard more distinctly in the frosty, motionless air, the effect of that unvaried snow-surface upon sight was directly the reverse. Objects that were near, appeared far off. More than once I saw some shipmate apparently a long distance away, and on going towards him, would find him startlingly near. This, however, was in the subdued light that remained after the sun was gone.

For all through that winter we had, at noon, still a glimmering of what might be called day. At noon, the sun, when at the lowest, could have been hardly more than four or five degrees below the actual horizon, though he was much farther than that below the summits of those southern hills. For two or three hours in the middle of each day the light would be like that of our winter twilight at home, an hour or so after the sun has set. And when the sun was lowest, at midnight, it was not so dark as our nights are at home when there is no moon.

For when it is midnight at home we have the whole earth between us and the sun, while there the sun was never, even at midnight, much more than forty degrees below the northern horizon. And there, too, the rarer atmosphere gave to the stars a brighter light; the moon shone with greater brilliancy, and its rays, falling upon those spotless fields, or rather upon that one vast unbroken field of snow, gave to our midnights a light like no other midnight light that ever I have seen—a light that was peculiarly their own.

At the last, when the sun was sinking below those hills, the ruddy sky to southward was beautiful to look upon. Those who enjoy beautiful sunsets should go within the Arctic circle and watch the great luminary's lingering footsteps there, when he goes down to rise no more for months to come. It may chill you to think of it, but it would warm your hearts to see those beautiful colors that linger so long upon the southern sky,—purple and gold and crimson,—opening out at times as if they were the very portals of heaven! You can look almost within the golden gates even from those frozen fields of ice and snow.

And more than once, when the sun was only a little above the hills, it seemed as if he was attended by other suns—suns, perhaps, that had come from far away in space to give him a parting call. And yet they were pale and dim, not like our own brave sun, which, though waning now for us, we knew was looking down with glowing fervor on other lands. These that were with him,—one on the right, one to the left, and still another a little way above,—forming with a lightish streak below a sort of cross,—were pale and dim,—such, only somewhat brighter and more boldly defined, as the "sun-*dogs*" we sometimes see at home. Indeed, they were the same; really no suns at all; as false, indeed, as many other things that seem even more real than they seemed to us.

And the beauty of the sky as we sometimes saw it at night can scarcely be described. Those waving, flashing lines of light which we sometimes see streaming up across the northern sky at home, were there intensified and far more fully developed than we ever see them here. It seemed indeed as if there must be some great fount of light from whence they came, not very far away. Shining white clouds of electric light, circular in form, were also seen at times, and shooting stars would often cross the sky. We seemed in the very pathway of swiftly-gilding, flashing worlds, and could easily imagine that great spheres were even then being formed from the glowing fires of which came those flashing, waving floods of midnight light.

We had ample opportunity to witness all these things during that long arctic night, but the contemplation of them never held us any great length of time; we were but mortals, and our thoughts were given chiefly to mortal things. And some of our number cared very little for such things, anyway, their conceptions of space being somewhat contracted and their ideas of auroral phenomena rather crude. Uncle Jim, for instance, thought the sun was very much farther from the earth in winter than in summer. I remember his asking, after it could no longer be seen from the ship, and therefore was wholly gone from him, how far the sun really did go from the earth in winter.

"It don't go any farther away than it always is," some one answered. "Where did you get your education, Uncle Jim, that you didn't know that?"

"That I didn't know that! What d'ye mean?—that I don't know what I see?"

"I mean that the sun is no farther off now than it ever was, Uncle Jim."

"What's the use of yer talkin' that, you sculpin!—can't we see for ourselves? It's more'n four times as fur off now as 'twas last summer; of course 'tis, 'nd no one but a mis'ruble sculpin that *don't know nothin'* would say 'twasn't. It's more'n *a hundred thousan' miles away*, now, of course 'tis."

"Aint that settin' it a leetle high, Uncle Jeems?" asked Tanner, blandly. "A hundred thousan' miles is a rather long stretch, ye know."

"Course 'tis; but you cussed fools all seem ter think 'n I don't know *nothin'*. I ain't afraid ter bet that if 'twas measured 'twould be *more'n* a hundred thousan',—come, now!"

"I ain't in the habit of bettin', Uncle Jeems, speshaly on anything that's unsarin; but I'll tell ye how we can find out,—we can ask the capt'in."

"That's so; 'nd I'm blamed if I don't ask him! Some of you fellers think you know a mighty sight, but I'm blamed if I can't go ye one better on the sun, anyway! *Seein'* is knowin', ain't it?"

"Seems 's though 't oughter be, Uncle Jeems; but if 'taint, of course the capt'in can tell ye."

The next time the captain came down to work in his cane, Uncle Jim found an opportunity to question him. "Capt'in," said he, "some of these fellers that live for'ard seem ter think 't I don't know nothin', 'nd I'm comin' ter you for infermation."

"Very well," said the captain; "any information that I can give you, Uncle Jim, you'll be welcome to."

"Wal, then, all I want ter know this time is how fur off the sun is—*now*, you know,—'nd 'bout how much further off 'tis than 'twas last summer."

"Is anything depending, Uncle Jim?"

"Wal, I might say 't there is. I'd like ter know 'f I can go on believin' what I see, or whether my eyes *have* been a lyin' to me all my life, as some of these sculpins say."

"Well, Uncle Jim," said the captain, in a sort of musing way, as he fitted another ring of silver on his cane, "there's a slight difference of opinion as to the *exact* distance; but I suppose a few millions of miles will not matter very much with you, will they?"

Uncle Jim's eyes opened to their widest, and for a moment he seemed incapable of speech. At length he gasped: "D'ye mean a *million* miles, capt'in?"

"A *few* millions, more or less. A *few* millions can really make no difference with you, I suppose."

"If you *mean* millions, I guess they won't; 'nd I shouldn't wonder if 'twas a million miles away *now*; but of course, capt'in, you don't mean ter say it's that fur off in summer, do ye?"

"The sun is supposed to be about *ninety-five* millions of miles away in the summer, Uncle Jim."

"That's a—a—if 'twas anybody but you, capt'in, I should say 'twas a d——d lie!"

"I have authority for what I say, Uncle Jim," returned the captain with a smile.

"You don't mean ter say 't that's *true*, capt'in?"

"I have no doubt it comes within a few million miles of the truth, at least. Do you really see anything incredible in the statement, Uncle Jim?"

"Wal, no, not as fur's *you're* concerned; but there must be a pack of thunderin' fools somewhere. Ninety-five millions of miles! You can tell that to marines, capt'in, but *I* know better!" And, still firm in his own belief, Uncle Jim did not question the captain further.

We found so many ways to occupy the time that the first half of the winter did not seem very long, nor did we miss the sun so much as I, for one, had thought we should. Christmas, in those days, was not so much of a holiday in our country as it now is, but when Christmas came to us there on the Nor'West we determined to observe it. The boat-steerers, and even some of the officers, joined with us foremast hands in making preparation for the day; and the captain, having been informed of our plans, gave instructions to the steward to furnish as good a dinner for the "steerage people"—as we foremast hands were now called—as the ship's stores would afford.

The intellectual entertainment was to consist of a play, to be enacted by four boat-steerers and the greater part of the foremast hands, aided and abetted by Mr. Briggs and Mr. Luce. It would be the first time that a play had ever been put upon the stage, for it had been prepared especially for this occasion, through the joint labor of boat-steerers Turner and De Wolf. It was intended to represent the return of a young whaleman from a three years' voyage, to the old home among the hills, from which he had *run away* to go to sea, and the young whaleman, with his wonderful "yarns" of remarkable adventures and hair-breadth escapes, would be the principal figure. The father and mother, brothers and sisters, aunts, uncles and cousins, with a young lady acquaintance, whom the young whaleman was supposed to have often had in mind, would give ample scope for all who wished to take part in the play, and no little amusement was anticipated from this first representation; the only drawback being that, as nearly the whole crew were to be actors, there would be but a very small audience. But as pecuniary results were of small importance, that would not much matter; especially as the captain's self had promised that he would be present, with little Tommy; which, of course, insured the captain's presence also.

The play was rehearsed until each man was fully prepared, as he thought, to act well his part. But it was not to come off till evening—till early candle-light, as was announced in the bills, and before that time there was *an arrival from home*.

Very unexpected indeed to all of us foremast hands was that arrival, and that news from home. It was about an hour before dinner, and if ever men were overrunning with great expectations, we were then, as we all sat round the range in the steerage, at such a distance as to leave the Doctor full scope for his operations. Nigger Abe was constantly coming and going, bringing something to be added to the feast each time, and sniffing the appetizing odors, we watched and waited as patiently as we could.

Suddenly we heard some one hailing from outside the ship. Had the words not been spoken through a trumpet, we should hardly have heard them down there; but they came through a trumpet, and we heard plainly—

"Amazons a-hoy! Amazons a-hoy!"

As quickly as we could tumble up, every man was on deck; and going to the gangway in the waist, we saw three figures, clad in furs, with great pouches on their backs, and each with a boat-hook that he used as a staff, who seemed to have just arrived from a long journey and to be waiting for an invitation to come on board the ship.

"Ahoy, strangers! who be *you* and from where away?" called Mr. Weeks, who had also heard the hail.

"From Taunton, good Lord! and e'en most tired out. We've got letters for your folks, and something else they'd like to get, maybe. Shall we come aboard?"

"Ay, ay! Come aboard—come right aboard! We're glad to see you."

"That's what we told 'em at home," gasped the one who led the way, as he crossed the threshold of the gangway. "We told 'em you'd be glad to see us, and to hear how they're getting along, and so we started out—up across Winnipeg and down the McKenzie. We made a short cut, ye see, but we're about tuckered, for it's awful hard travelling up this way. How are ye all?"

"Comfortable; comfortable; getting on first rate. How are all the folks at home?"

"Wal, middlin', I guess, but nothing to brag of. There's more or less whoopin' cough down in our district, and they've had the measles bad up to the Corners. The schoolmaster brought 'em there, and they turned him off 'cause he didn't know any better. Nancy Perkins is running the school now—one-legged Nancy, ye know; they just turned to and hired her, 'cause she's lame and couldn't ever catch 'em. But the letters will tell ye, I s'pose. I brought 'em myself. Cephas and 'Zeikel, here, have got the other things.

"There, you can sort 'em; course you'll know who they're for. Be sure 't every man gets his own, ye know; because if any of 'em should happen to be *lost* letters, it mightn't be so pleasant to have other folks reading *them*. You'll know how t'is yourself, most likely, providin' you're a married man;" and the mail-carrier looked up at the mate with twinkling eyes as he emptied his pouch upon the deck.

Getting down to the letters, Mr. Weeks looked them over, reading the names aloud, and giving each to its respective owner, as he came forward to receive it. There was a letter for every man on board, even to the captain, and also one for Mrs. Harding and another for Tommy. Somehow the news that were in them seemed specially appropriate to the circumstances of each recipient, so far as they were generally known. Some of the information was very gratifying, especially when a rich legacy had been left by some deceased aunt or uncle, whose name, however, the legatee would be unable to recall. Others, were of a somewhat alarming nature; for such and such an one would be paying attention to another one's girl, and the report was that they were to be married about the first of April, providing it was a good sugar season.

A few, among whom was Uncle Jim and the two Kanakas and the Doctor, had to wait their letters read to them; but they seemed to enjoy them, even Uncle Jim grinning broadly when he learned that an old lady who had known him when he was a boy, and had loved him then, had lately died and left him sixteen millions of dollars—which was buried under a flat stone in her back yard. And it pleased the Kanakas to hear that the sun was still shining at Lahaina, and that the *kalo* crop was so large that everybody was now living on two-finger *poi*.

When the news had been disposed of, "Cephas and Zekiel" emptied their packs, which now proved to have been filled with small packages, one for each man, and reading the names they bore, Mr. Weeks handed these to their owners also.

The contents of these packages seemed also adapted in each particular case to the taste, or needs, of him who received it. Some contained tobacco and pipes; others sewing materials, writing-paper and steel pens, or a jack-knife, or a sailor's "palm;" while in Uncle Jim's and two or three more were little flasks, labelled "*Cordial*," with directions for taking the same. Every one seemed to know what "cordial" meant, and some of those who got no cordial looked upon those who did with envious eyes; noticing which, the spokesman of our strange visitors said:

"It's getting scarce. There's none to be had now without stealing on't, and after you get it you've got to go behind the barn to drink it, or they'll have ye in the courts before it's down. 'Tain't so safe to take cordial as it used ter be."

The explanation, if not satisfactory, was accepted, especially when Uncle Jim said 'twas just what he wanted for his "rheumatics," and that he shouldn't wonder, "if there was only a little more on't, if 'twould cure 'em."

"Notice the directions, old man!—*Use sparingly*."

"The directions are all right, I s'pose; but s' long's I can't read 'em I'll have ter take it without 'em, of course. There ain't none on't a goin' ter be wasted, though, now I tell ye!" And Uncle Jim bore his flask away.

This little ruse of our jolly boatsteerers put us all in exceedingly good humor, and by the time each man had received his letter and his present, dinner was ready. Of course we recognized the bearers of this unlooked-for Christmas cheer, but in some of the packages we thought we saw another hand than theirs—that of the woman whose presence was our greatest blessing.

We had a merry Christmas indeed; although outside our canvas covering, even at noon, the stars were faintly shining. After dinner we took our usual run on the ice, and then made ready for the play; and as soon as all was ready, and the audience had arrived, the play began.

All went well till the young fellow who had ran away from home to go to sea asked his father's forgiveness for having so unfeelingly deserted him in his declining years, when it must have appeared very plain to the audience that the father was no other than Uncle Jim. "You miserable sculpin," growled he, in that old familiar way, "you deserve to be hung! I'll forgive ye. There, take that!" and the irate old man made an ineffectual attempt to kick the penitent son; which was certainly not in accord with the spirit of the play. The poor son was so disconcerted that he floundered round for a moment in mute despair, then hid himself from the sight of the audience—which included all the auxiliaries who were not at the moment on the stage—behind an old sail which formed the attiring-room.

"The blarsted sculpin!" growled the grim old man, lowering upon the audience from under his bushy brows. "If I'*a* as young as I was once I'd kick him all the way round the Horn! Askin' me ter forgive him! He'd no business to go ter sea, anyway, the skulkin' one-horse mariner! Sech chaps as he is better stay ter home, where they belong—don't *you* say so, capt'in?"

It was evident that Uncle Jim's "cordial" was doing its work, the tenor of these remarks was so at variance with the spirit of the play. Being thus appealed to, the captain seemed for the moment confused, and as he made no reply, Uncle Jim glared around upon the other leading characters of the play, and said, "Come, now, go on with your nonsense; don't ye see the capt'in's waitin' ?"

Whereupon the curtain fell. It came down with a jerk; and quickly stepping out before it, De Wolf explained to the disappointed audience that in consequence of the discouraging news recently received from home, the venerable man who was to have personated the head of the family would be unable to proceed with his part that evening; therefore he would beg the audience's kind indulgence in allowing this first representation of "*The Reunited Family*" to be postponed until such time as the father would be better able to do it justice, another father be found.

"He's all right! all right! Uncle Jim's all right, yer blarsted sculpin! go on with yer play!" came from behind the curtain. "Go on with yer play, you lousy"—

The rest was smothered; there were struggling, scuffling, gurgling, gasping sounds, as if the old man was in convulsions, and in the midst of them the captain and Mrs. Harding and little Tommy left the steerage; and all who remained in it—all, at least, who had a hand in getting them there—felt disgraced. A single thought was enough to convince us that Mrs. Harding would not honor us with *her* presence there again, and because of that our disappointment was all the greater.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

GADDING AND GOSSIP.

"I don't want to compel you
To let your baking go,
But I came in to tell you
Some things you ought to know!

"It wont take long: no doubt you
Will think it can't be so,
But folks all talk about you!
I've come to let you know.

"Now there's your next door neighbor—
Don't say I told you, though!—
She says it's no great labor
To find out all you know!

"You see you're too confiding;
You don't know friend from foe.
I'll set you right! providing
You think you ought to know.

"You've heard of Mrs. Grundy?
She thinks it looks quite low
For you to drive out Sunday.
I'm sure you ought to know.

"Your class don't like their teacher,
I knew it long ago!
They all prefer Miss Preacher,—
Thought you might like to know.

"You must change your dressmaker;
You make a sorry show
Primmed up like some old Quaker!
I s'pose you didn't know.

"But then I've heard it hinted
You don't pay what you owe;
I s'pose your means are stinted.
Of course you ought to know.

"Though you may not concede it,
Your laundry doesn't go!
They say you don't half feed it,—
But then you ought to know.

"I saw your husband last night
With Mrs. So and So;
Of course it may be all right,
But I should want to know!

"I think this bread will sour,
You don't half mix your dough!
I mould mine just an hour,—
It's strange you shouldn't know!

"You need me to propel you?
This clock's a little slow,—
I'll drop in soon and tell you
More things you ought to know!"

—[Georgia A. Peck, in Good Housekeeping.

HOW TO STEW OYSTERS.

Take twenty-five bearded oysters (fresh ones are always better than salt, for they do not shrivel in the cooking), strain them from the liquor, and put them in a bowl and add to them a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Then put the liquor of the oysters, together with the beards, into a saucepan, adding a little whole mace, four or five peppercorns, a pinch of cayenne pepper, a very little grated nutmeg and a piece of lemon-rind the size of a "nickel." Place the saucepan over the fire; let the liquor simmer very gently for fifteen minutes; then strain it, and thicken it with a teaspoonful of flour in which an ounce of butter has been smoothly rubbed. Now add a gill of cream, and stir the liquor over a gentle fire until it becomes thick and smooth. Then put in the oysters, and let the pan remain only long enough for them to become heated through. Do not allow them to boil or they will shrivel and become tough. As soon as they are heated, have ready some slices of toast on a hot dish, and over these pour the oysters, with their gravy, and serve immediately. An oyster stew with a few mushrooms added is always an acceptable dish at luncheon, or, indeed, at most other times. We have discovered, however, that, in lieu of the mushrooms, slices of cucumbers can be used to advantage, and almost successfully rival, in point of excellence, the mushrooms. Prepare the cucumber this way: Select a good-sized one, such as would be used at table. Peel it and boil it in salted water for ten minutes. While hot cut it into thin slices, slightly salt and pepper each, and drop them into the stew five minutes before taking it up. Oysters, or, more properly speaking, the liquor in which they are stewed, should seldom be cooked more than fifteen minutes.—[Caterer.

☞ Regular customer (disposed to be facetious)—"I guess you'll have to trust me for this paper till morning." Clerk—"Oh, that's all right, Mr. Brown." Regular Customer—"But suppose I was to be killed between now and to-morrow?" Clerk—"Well, the loss would not be much, sir."—[Harper's Bazar.

Lady Cathcart's Confession.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "LUCIA, HUGH, AND ANOTHER," ETC.

There was no more admired figure in London society in the season of 1879 than Lady Howard Cathcart. A widow of twenty-eight, as richly endowed by nature with wit and beauty as by her late adoring and grateful husband with wealth unshackled by any odious restriction, she might well be reckoned amongst fortune's favorites.

She was the most gracious and charming patroness of literature and art, for she possessed at once that fine receptive and critical faculty which gives to munificence the higher grace of sympathetic comprehension. It was allowed that her little weekly dinners at her pretty Richmond villa conferred a *cachet* of distinction on any guest invited.

Even the *débutantes* of the season, however fresh and fair, were constrained to acknowledge her supremacy, but men pleaded in vain.

For the most part she succeeded in evading, with exquisite dexterity, the outspoken expression of their homage, or, when this failed, she listened and declined with a grieved and grateful sweetness which riveted their chains. So many brilliant chances had been thus passed by, that the world said that either her ambition was insatiable, or that she was one of the few women who prefer personal liberty to social distinction.

Bertha Cathcart sometimes smiled to herself when some of this sort of gossip was wafted back to her ears. Her ambition insatiable, when she knows it is bounded by the strong desire to lay all she is and all she has at the feet of the one man who alone treats her with a courteous avoidance?

Is liberty so dear to one who finds it too rare and cold a medium for the beatings of her passionate heart? On the contrary, what is life worth, however bright and desirable it may look to the outside observer, if the one thing which is held as the chief good lies outside its circle?

Ten years ago, on her first introduction to society, she had met young Laurence Kinnaird, the eldest son of a noble but impoverished family, who had passed his examinations for the India civil service with such special brilliancy and success as to draw towards himself a certain amount of public recognition and regard.

He had obtained the enviable post of private secretary to a distinguished Governor of the Madras Presidency, and was within three months of his departure from England when their acquaintance began.

The latter part of that period was passed by him under the direct influence of Bertha Maxwell's gifts and graces, as they were both staying in the country house of a mutual connection and friend. She was a girl of whom our choicest English homes offer so many fair examples; she was beautiful, highly intelligent, and carefully educated up to the ever-rising standard of the day. Care had never touched her; life had taught her no hard lessons, nor exacted any grievous discipline. Scarcely had a wish remained ungratified, or an inclination been crossed. It was not that she was incapable of sacrifice, or averse to yield obedience, but that no demand upon her self-denial had hitherto been made. Also she was an heiress.

Of all the men who had already gathered round and worshipped the brilliant girl, competing for her favor as knights of old at a tournament, none pleased her so well as the grave and rather cynical student, the fame of whose prodigious attainments had already attracted her towards him. After the desultory intercourse of a London season, they met, as we have said, beneath the same roof, and under conditions the most favorable for quickening a latent inclination into love or friendship. For six weeks they met and parted morning and night, until the thought of the coming hand-clasp became to each an anticipated rapture, and in the light chat of social intercourse, or the more earnest discussions of thought and opinion, their eyes intuitively sought each other's for agreement or dissent. Then an often-repeated, less closely allied to their hostess, dropped off, they walked or rode together in the cool autumn mornings; and the young man, allured by the sweet interest she showed in all he said (his speech having become for her something different from other men's), opened out his heart.

He told her of his family history: of the heroic soldier-father, engaged for a long life of hard service in India, and never uttering a complaint of the scanty recognition he had got; of the tender, sickly mother, oppressed but never overwhelmed by the weight of domestic cares, and of the little crowd of brothers and sisters who were one and all looking to him to pave his own way to fortune, that he might help on those behind him. It was evident to Bertha that the chief satisfaction he derived from his present success was the chance it gave him of fulfilling what seemed to her these somewhat unreasonable expectations; and he spoke of it with a simple manly gratitude, not at all as if it had been won by his own energy of will and brain.

If the weather were wet, and their rather invalid hostess not yet out of her own apartments, there were the still more insidious delights of the poem to be read by one who gave a finer meaning or a deeper pathos to the chosen page; or she, in her turn, would sit down to the piano, and for his ears alone weave the long-drawn subtle melodies of some Beethoven sonata, or lend the pure freshness of her voice to the songs he preferred.

In one word, they loved each other. She knew it and rejoiced, for what stood between them and happiness? He knew it, and took his resolution.

She was sitting one morning in the pretty morning-room which had been set apart for her use, when he knocked at the door for admission.

"Come in!" she cried brightly. "I have finished my letters, and am ready to talk; or perhaps you have some scheme to propose?"

He looked at her for a moment with grave earnestness; in her pretty thick white gown, with a crimson sash round the lithe supple waist, and a red rose in the lace at her throat, he thought he had never seen her look so fresh and fair. Her sweet face had that expression of mingled softness and ardor which was one of her distinguishing charms. He turned away from her a little and referred to a letter in his hand.

"I am afraid," he answered, with a forced smile, "that the time is gone by for schemes or plans. I have received a summons from my chief—we are to sail in ten days, and those of necessity I must spend at home. I am come to say good-bye."

Her lips parted, but she checked the exclamation that had nearly escaped her; she could not, however, check the sudden paling of her cheek.

Once more he glanced towards her, grasped his purpose more firmly, and went on:

"I am going away, as you know, with the prospect of a long exile from England—my life's work is cut out for me. Any regrets I may feel, I am bound to stifle. My father reminds me once more that I have my foot on the first rung of the ladder, and must mount higher, if only to pull my younger brothers after me. You would smile if you knew all the hopes they are building upon my start in life, at home. It is a foregone conclusion I must never marry."

"Yes," said Bertha, with that matchless self-command which comes partly from the highest training, partly from the exigence of the unwritten code of social tradition. "I have heard you say that before. It is, of course, a much finer *rôle* to play in life to be the prop and head of one's family than to make some common-place match, especially when it can be played without effort or denial." And she had enough faith in her own courage to raise her lovely eyes and look at him.

He was silent for a few moments, and then he said, in the low, delibrate tones she knew so well:

"It seems an unworthy thing to try and found a claim on your approval, Miss Maxwell, or pose before I go in the character of victim or martyr, but the chances are that we may never meet again, and it may help me, and cannot hurt you, if I tell you the truth. I take away with me to India a sorrow that will help to make my pledge of celibacy easy—a love that I knew very well from the beginning was hopeless, but that I had not the power, scarcely the wish, to struggle against or to conquer. Now struggle and conquest are too late. I don't know that I am to blame, and I will not pretend to ask you to forgive a folly that was all but inevitable—there was nothing in your kindness which reminded me of my presumption."

He stopped and looked at her wistfully; he could not read the expression of her downcast face.

"You are not angry with me, dear?" he asked, in a tone that cut her to the heart. "Oceans, and plains almost as wide as oceans, will soon divide us, and what will it matter to you then that one man whom you may never see again accepts the bitter pain of your sweet memory as the test and safeguard of his life?"

"I am not angry," she answered gently.

"No," he said; "you could not be yourself and not be sorry for me, also you could not be yourself and I not love you. Give me a passing thought sometimes, if you should hear of me as playing my part fairly well in life, and carrying my burdens like a man. Remember, I shall own a great deal of what courage or patience I may show to the wish to be worthier of the girl I have dared to love."

For a moment it was in her heart to tell him how every pulse of her being responded to the words he had spoken, and that she asked for nothing better than to share her wealth, not with him only, but with every member of the family which weighed so heavily upon him; but the next convinced her that his pride would reject such charity, and that to let him know that he left her behind to suffer as he suffered would be to make the sorrow unbearable that he was now able to bear, thinking he endured it alone. Therefore she kept her secret, and young Laurence Kinnaird sailed for Madras without a suspicion that he had won the heart of the sweetest girl in England.

But that was ten years ago.

Bertha Maxwell had married some twelve months after his departure, with the full approval of her family and friends, as well as of society at large.

She did not marry one of her youthful suitors, but a Scotch peer of great wealth and still larger philanthropy, who was old enough to be her father.

Lord Cathcart was not too old, however, to love the grave and intelligent girl who listened with such winsome interest to his manifold theories and schemes for bettering the condition of the poor on his estates, and who ultimately consented to join her life to his for the purpose of carrying them out.

Was Laurence Kinnaird consequently forgotten? By no means; but this girl could not justify it to her conscience to bitterly disappoint the reasonable expectations of her friends, and wound the heart of one of the worthiest of men, in order to nurse to her grave a hopeless passion.

It might be considered by some a stretch of conscientiousness, but before marrying the mature viscount who told her that, old as he was, he had never loved any woman before, she confessed to him the unconfessed love of her heart, and that the career of young Laurence Kinnaird, already drawing public attention to it, would always be watched by her with sympathetic interest.

The seven years of married life which followed were full of quiet content and widespread human interests, but they closed with her husband's death, and Lady Cathcart, after a long period of seclusion, in which she nursed a very real grief, had again appeared in society, where she was courted and admired with a greater zest than when she was either *débutante* or wife.

Was it a mere coincidence that this stepping out of her retirement occurred precisely at the same time as the return of Laurence Kinnaird from India, he having obtained a long leave of absence from his onerous post of duty? She answered the question to herself with the courageous truthfulness which distinguished her, owning that it was this circumstance, and this only, which had decided her course of action.

He was still unmarried and she was free; if the old love survived, what now stood between them?

Their first meeting took place at a crowded evening assembly, and though he recognized her instantly—as, indeed, time had done little more than develop into perfect beauty the crude loveliness of the girl—he avoided more than a passing recognition.

Was she not now even richer and more desirable than before?—still further removed from him on the social plane, and sought by men who had the highest prizes of life to offer her?

What measureless folly to suppose that the love which was presumption in the bloom of his youth could be acceptable now that time and care, and the sharp harass of accumulated responsibilities, had prematurely aged and worn him! True enough, the one passion of his heart had not grown old, though he had led too busy and strenuous a life to pine and fret over the inevitable. But in the depth of his strong nature, wrapped up in its virginal shroud from all contact with the common outside world, lay his love for sweet Fertha Maxwell, as fresh, pure, and vigorous as when his eyes had last fallen on her girlish face. And do you suppose that she, with a woman's intuition, did not discover this?

She did, and her eyes brightened, and her heart leaped within her with a joy keener than any joy she had tasted before. He loved her still: the man who had played so gallant a part in the thick of difficulties which would have baffled and crushed ordinary men, and whose claims to honorable distinction were recognized on all sides. For ten years he had kept her memory green. Would all her life be long enough to pay him back for his sweet fidelity?

From time to time they met, and parted without a step's advance to the goal she had in view; he inaccessible in his courteous reserve, and she striving to overcome it as best a fond but proud woman may.

It is now very near the end of the season; the cards for the last of her little dinners have been sent out, and he is to be one of her guests to-night.

She dressed early in a simple black toilette, which had the effect of enhancing her beauty. For an hour before her guests could be expected to arrive, Lady Cathcart paced up and down her cool Thames-lapped lawns, asking herself again and again how much a woman dare to secure a blessedness which is nearly escaping her.

She knew that Kinnaird had spoken of leaving England almost immediately for a tour on the continent previous to his return to India and that this circumstance would almost certainly deprive her of all chances of meeting him.

Should she let him go? This was the point for prompt decision, and yet—and yet—

She paused once more on the steps of the porch, overgrown with the mixed wealth of many flowering creepers, which led into her house, but what true woman ever reached an absolute conclusion on such a point? Alas! she must wait and judge, and be guided by circumstances still. But if once more convinced that she is right—that to him, as to her, life will be scarcely worth the having, unless they bring the outside shadows and spend it side by side—will she not make him somehow understand that what he is too proud to ask she is yearning to bestow?

It was generally conceded that of all Lady Cathcart's successful little dinners the last most nearly touched perfection, and to explain the phenomenon where woman rules alone, it was remembered that her late husband, who had been just as much of an epicure as becomes a wise man, had bequeathed her his cellar and his *chef*, with all the rest of his real and personal estate.

But she herself; when had her beauty been more influential, her voice touched with tenderer inflections, or her talk more characterized by that sweet freedom and cultivated thoughtfulness which made her, every other charm apart, the most delightful and stimulating of companions?

The most silent guest at her table was Laurence Kinnaird, but then his taciturnity was proverbial, and might be excused in a man of action; or it might be that he thought it gave more effect to his weighty and incisive words when uttered.

When Lady Cathcart rose from the table with the lady who was her constant companion and friend, she signified that, the evening being so sultry, she had ordered coffee to be served in the garden kiosk, but at the same time begged that they would consult, not their courtesy, but their inclination in regard to joining them there.

Scarcely ten minutes had elapsed before she saw from within the shelter of her summer-house Laurence Kinnaird approaching the spot, and he was alone. Behold the opportunity she had desired, granted her even before she was prepared to meet it! But where was the superb courage, rising above all feminine and social conventions, that she had resolved to put forth?

No young girl's heart could have beat more strongly, or her cheek changed color more swiftly than hers. Still was she such a coward? Should love's labor be lost for want of a fitting effort on her part? She rose from her seat, and tying the black lace handkerchief she had just thrown off over her hair and under her dainty chin, said carelessly—

"I will go and meet Mr. Kinnaird, and show him my flowering yucca. He will laugh at it, no doubt, but at least I would rather know what can honestly be said in its disparagement."

A few moments more, and they were walking side by side where she had walked alone that afternoon, with the full-brimmed river gently kissing the green banks, and reflecting on its clear surface every leaf of the lush overhanging foliage, and every tint of the sunset sky.

Kinnaird looked about him, and heaved an involuntary sigh.

"These are the scenes," he said, "which a man dares not to recall in India, or he might well go mad with longing. How often I have sympathized with the wish expressed, I think, by Leigh Hunt in Italy, to bathe for five minutes in the green grass of old England! But this is morbid."

"You are very hard upon yourself," she said. "I can so well enter into the feeling you describe, but why do you call it morbid? Is it morbid, according to your creed, to let even a wish escape the bounds of reason?"

"If it were I should stand very much condemned by my creed; but I suppose all sane creatures do their best to square their practice with their theories, and draw on their reserve of patience when they find their 'best' a very inadequate quantity."

"Ah!" she answered, "you are not much changed from the old times—you were always one of the men whose reach is so much higher than their grasp, and yet some of us might be well satisfied to have lived your life dur ng the last ten years."

"And what does Lady Cathcart know of such an insignificant life as mine? It cannot have touched hers at a single point."

"All that the world knows," she said eagerly, "and more besides. I know of the hard and thankless work done through good report and evil report, through sickness and health. I know how much of all that with which your chief was credited was the result of your brain and courageous patience. He is the first to acknowledge it; he said to me himself, just before he returned to Madras six months ago, that you were the one man who had served under him who cared for the good done, and totally disregarded the credit of doing it. Surely that was high praise!"

"If it were, it would be saying very little for human nature; but there were a dozen men at least more disinterested than myself. If I did not labor and scheme for my personal profit, I did for that of my kith and kin. I was always on the look-out for a corner into which I could insinuate Jack, or some opening that would help poor Tom's career. I was eager enough to utilize any goodwill that fell to my share for their benefit. I am scarcely to be persuaded that I am a hero, even by Lady Cathcart."

"Do you admit that there is any satisfaction in having succeeded so well in doing what was required of you?"

"A little," he answered, with an impatient sigh, "but scarcely enough to justify a man's career. And there is another side to my good deeds, Lady Cathcart, and a very seamy one. What of the miserable and far-reaching mistakes which I have made in my official capacity?—of temper, of judgment, ay! even of justice and mercy. Then, again, what merit lies in being without ambition, when you know the one prize of life is out of reach? To do stolidly one's routine duty saves many a man and woman amongst us from despair. But I am forgetting to whom I speak—or no, I remember it only too well, but it seems with less power of self-control than when I was a boy!"

He turned away abruptly as he spoke, as if with the intention of breaking off the interview; but she laid a detaining hand on his arm.

"Stop!" she said, in a low but firm voice, and with a sudden flame of color sweeping over her pale cheek, "you shall not leave me this time under a mistake. I am going to confess how much that boyish self-control made me suffer. Suppose I had told you that sad autumn morning that if you went to India you would take with you all my joy in life, would you have stayed behind? And yet it was true!"

He started, and turned a little pale.

"Ay! You can venture to own to a girl's folly now, but you wisely kept your secret then!" was his answer.

"I kept it," she answered, with a sweet forbearance, "though it cost me a hard struggle to do so. You were bound to go away—you had the fortunes of your family to make—you would have refused to take what I yearned to give. It would have hindered, not helped you, if you had known how keenly the girl suffered whom you had left at home in England."

"For mercy's sake," he said hoarsely, "spare me, and say no more! Is it not the very refinement of a woman's cruelty to tell me of a good I never knew I had until I lost it? You loved me once, but thought it kind to keep the secret. Would that you had kept it till the end! Is it within